Segregation-1927

California.

California Superior Court Declares Million Dollar Bond Issue Valid in Negro Realty Condemnation Sale

Syndicate Said to Have Received More Than $600,000 For Condemned Tract of 213 Acres

By C. A. Perry

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 17.—(P. C. N. B.) Keeping the Negro down in California is proving an extremely expensive proposition to the taxpayers of Los Angeles county and vicinity. Because of their reluctance to see Black Americans develop a 213-acre tract of highly desirable residential property lying 13½ miles from Los Angeles and adjacent to Hollywood; the greatest and wealthiest aggregation of monied interests ever assembled in a legal battle against Negro realty acquisition forced a dismissal of a suit brought in the local Federal courts against condemnation of the 213 acres for park purposes on the grounds that it was a violation of the Constitution of the United States in that it would tend to discriminate against members of the Negro race.

Aligned against the Negro interests was a combination of white interests whose combined investments in the territory adjacent to the proposed colored sub-division fully totaled $500,000,000 and was composed of H. W. O'Melveny, director and officer in 17 banking institutions and legal representative of such interests as the powerful Dominguez estate, owners of 24,000 acres in this vicinity; the Mana de los Reyes estate, the Susana De Ano interests; Jay Lawyer, Charles H. Cheney, Frederick Law Olmstead and the New York banker, Frank Vanderlip, as representatives of the 16,004 Palos Verde estate covering 26 square miles, valued at $15,000,000, purchased in 1913 by Vanderlip and four associates and located only 5 miles directly south of the Negro subdivision; President Robinson of the First National Bank of Los Angeles; the O. T. Johnson Corporation; the Hovey-Bandy Corp., and other powerful financial interests.

Purchased by Dr. Gordon

The acreage located on the Riverside-Redondo boulevard between Los Angeles and the sea was purchased by Dr. Wilbur C. Gordon, colored physician and financier, and associates through his colored broker, J. W. White, in 1925 upon deposit of $191,000 in cash and securities in the Commercial National Bank. A trust was executed in favor of Dr. Gordon as beneficiary and a deed in trust made in favor of the bank.

A development syndicate was then organized composed of white and colored investors, the tract named Gordon Manor and the property placed upon the market. Arrangements were made with the State Housing and Finance Corporation to erect 1,000 stucco houses at an average price of $3,500 a number of contracts for which had been sold when all activity was stopped through filing of condemnation proceedings.

Bond Issue of $1,014,961.20

The bond issue placed by the county authorities amounting to $1,014,961.20 has just been declared valid in a decision by Superior Judge Walter Guerin and the issue sold to the Anglo-London-Paris Co. and Dean, Witter & Co. for a premium of $32,581.50. The bonds mature in 30 years and draw 7 per cent interest. It is stated that the issue is already oversubscribed.

While Dr. Gordon has not made public just what settlement was made with him it is understood from good authority that the Gordon interests will receive close to $700,000 from the sale of bond issue as payment to them under the condemnation proceedings.

The Gordon Manor will hereafter be known as Alondra Park, the most costly segregation measure ever passed in the West.

Woman Loses In Segregation Fight; Evicted By Sheriff

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 15.—With only twenty-four hours to vacate, Mrs. W. H. Long was forced to see her furniture moved from her residence at 771 E. 41st street, as climax to a drama of race restriction that has occupied the attention of the Los Angeles public for sometime.

The property is located in the Entwhistle tract and Mrs. Long is only one of the many Negroes owning property there. A clause has been found, by which this property was to be restricted to white only, and at the instance of white resident agitators of the district, George H. Latteau, one of the five original heirs, sued for the recovery of the property, which was due to return to the original heirs if restriction clauses were violated.

The local N. A. A. C. P. made a fight against the procedure but to no avail, but it is believed the rights of other Negro property owners in the tract may still be established.

TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

DECISION IN CEMETERY SUIT GIVEN

Court's Ruling to Permit Colored People to Have Own Burial Grounds

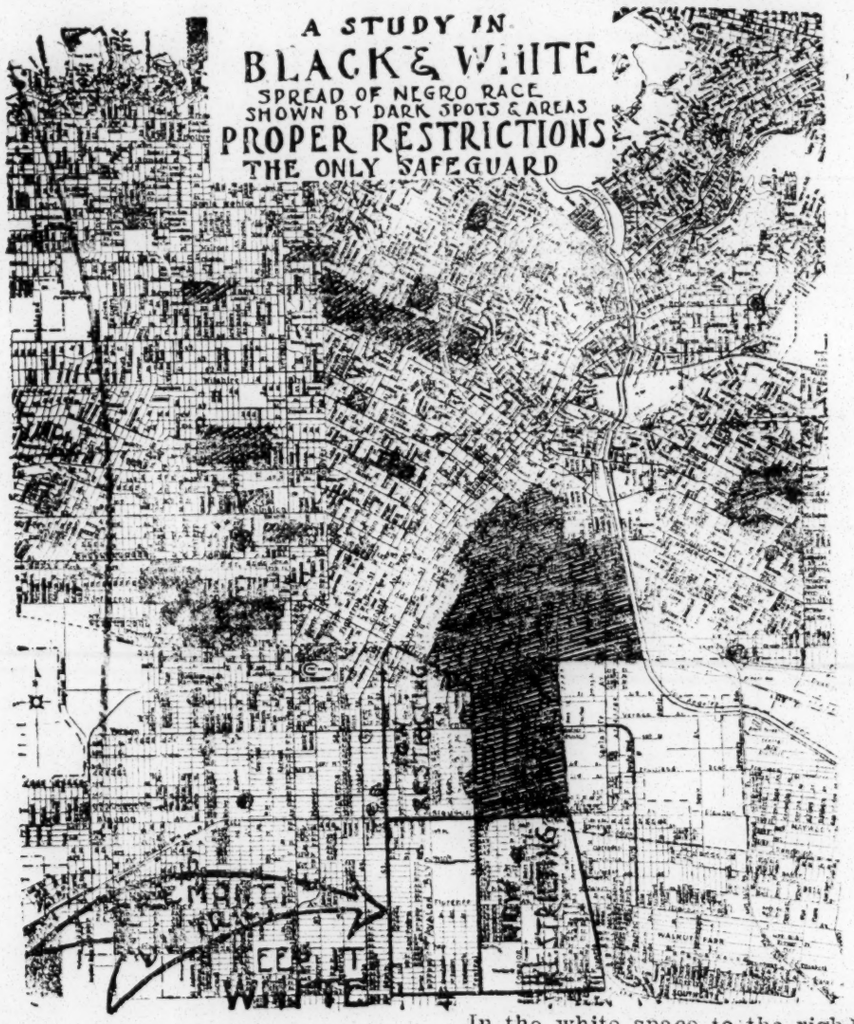
Colored people in Los Angeles county, estimated to number close to 75,000, are to be allowed to maintain their own separate cemetery under a judgment yesterday by Superior Judge Tappaan in a suit brought to prohibit further interments in Paradise Cemetery, near the Santa Fe oil fields.

The suit, asking a permanent injunction and disinterment of six coffins already placed beneath the ground, was brought by Kenneth Carter, H. B. Miller, E. P. Saunders, C. E. Archer, J. E. Hathaway, S. A. Craeford and others. Defendants named were A. H. Chotiner and H. B. Sher, promoters of the burial ground, Samuel White, William Green, George Black and others.

The complainants charged that the ten-acre tract for a cemetery is on a hump of ground which will result in a menace to the well water supply of the district, that there are 100 residents within a mile of the area and that a permit has not been obtained from the Board of Supervisors.

The defendants denied that there are 100 residents near-by, that hence there is no need of the permit, and that there is another cemetery within one-half mile against which there is no protest. It also was claimed the grounds are near the oil fields and are an improvement and that $30,000 damages will be entailed in case the project is stopped.

Segregation – 1927



Insidious Propaganda Arouses California's Black Americans

Above is the photostatic copy of map of the main residential section of Los Angeles made at the cost of $700 thru a recent survey by the affiliated white improvement associations of the Black Americans' realty holdings in the city. This map in pamphlet form with a propaganda plea to "keep the district white" safe, and free from the "Black Menace" is being secretely circulated among 80,000 white property owners affiliated members of the Federated Home Protective League, 7401 Avalon Blvd., J. B. Brown chairman.

The heavy shading in the right center shows how the Black American realty expansion is headed for the ocean flanking on both sides the main trade artery, Central Ave., the "Black Broadway" of the West. At Central Ave. on the West and Slauson Ave. (58th St.) on the South imaginary dead lines have been set, beyond which as the arrow points is a district directly in the path of the Black Americans' progress which they propose to "keep white."

In the white space to the right, be seen the river and the rail tracts, an unsanitary industrial district which out of Los Angeles' 434 sq. miles, the largest area of any incorporated city in the world, is the only fit place the fair-minded white citizenry of Los Angeles feels is suitable for a habitation of their 50,000 Black American citizens.

REAL ESTATE BOARDS TO AID RACIAL SURVEY OF LAND VALUES

PALO ALTO, Calif., (Pacific Coast News Bureau)—A statewide survey relative to influence of racial color on local restrictions and land values in the state of California has been started by Professor Eliot G. Mears of Standford University for the Institute of International Relations.

The California Real Estate Association is co-operating with Professor Mears in the compilation of the survey. A special questionnaire fully covering essential points has been mailed to every local board in California.

From all indications the movement is the outcome of a concerted move upon the part of the realty boards of the United States to capitalize the adverse publicity given the Supreme Court decision of the Washington, D.C. Curtis case, by fostering national realty racial segregation.

Suggests Movement

In the September, 1926, issue of the Property Owners Magazine of Chicago, Arthur F. McCarty suggests such a movement in stating. "A difficulty in the way of orderly development of American cities is thus removed at one stroke. The intelligent planning that makes a city a place of convenience and happiness instead of a nightmare of the mixture of races may now be applied everywhere. There is no longer any reason whatever for the householder to live in fear of invasions that may take half of the value of his property away in a day."

Racial Zone Approved

Harry H. Culver, president of the Los Angeles Realty Board, and vice-president of the National Realty Board, officially advocated the racial zoning plan to the State Association last year while officiating as its president.

"Land values in many high-class communities in Los Angeles and other cities have been affected by sales being made to families of African or Mongolian races," said Mr. Culver, "restrictions made to prevent sales to those races have not always proved effective."

"There seems to be a difference of opinion among realty men as to whether a restriction may be made legally in a zoning law. Of course, there is a legal difference between restrictions incorporated in deeds and those involved in city zones, but we cannot tell how far a city can go in this matter until a test has been made. My idea is that a zoning law of this kind should be passed and tested in the courts, so that we may know eactly what may and may not be done.

"In making this suggestion, I do not intend to cast any reflection on persons of other races. It is not my problem alone, but one that affects a large majority of the property owners. It is the outgrowth of a sentiment that no one can control. Colored races should be given the same right to restrict property as may be given to white persons."

California.

URGES ZONING TO PRESERVE LAND VALUES

California Realtor Calls Mixing Of Races Nightmare

Palo Alto, Calif., Mar. 22.—(P. C. N.)—A state wide survey relative to influence of racial color on local restrictions and land values in the state of California as been started by Prof. Eliot G. Mears of Standford University for the Institute of International Relations.

Realty Boards Cooperate

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ANOTHER PACIFIC COAST CEMETERY ATTEMPTS SEGREGATION MOVE

Santa Monica, Calif. Nov. (P C. N B.)—The entire Negro population of the Bay district is indignant over what is suspected as being an attempt to segregate them in the Woodlawn Cemetery.

It is alleged that certain city and cemetery officials have made the suggestion that Negroes have their dead removed to a secluded and obscure section of the cemetery. Suspicion was first aroused when Mrs. Thea Praye, widow of the late J. Goodman Praye, actor and playwright was notified that the expensive tomstone in which her dead husband's picture was engraved, had been annihilated.

Previous to this event, Mrs. V. Ross, white, had her daughter's body removed on discovering that Mr. Braye was colored. Another white family by the name of Heinkle followed Mrs. Ross's example. Mrs. Braye has been asked by the Cemetery superintendent to remove Mr. Braye's body from that section of the cemetery, an act which Mrs. Braye refuses to do.

Preacher Starts Journal In Effort To Aid Whites In California "Jim Crow" War

Quotes the Bible in Advocacy of "Peaceful Separation."

(By GEO. PERRY)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Feb. 24.—(P. C. N. B.)—"And Abram said unto Lot, let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen; for we are brethren. Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee from me; if thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left" (Genesis 13th chap., 8-9 v.)

"In the judgmen' of 'Common-Sense Council,' here was 'Peaceful Segregation,'" writes Dr. Wm. A. Venerable, the recently deposed secretary of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance and former editor of the "Independent Advocate" of Kansas City, Mo., in his salutatory announcement in the "Pacific Enterprise" his latest endeavor along journalistic lines.

In an address before the Fremont Improvement Association of Los Angeles, an all white community improvement organization, organized to protect 10,000 property owners "from the Black Menace," Dr. Venerable who for twenty years was a resident of St. Louis, advocated separate schools, separate social and political institutions, and asserted that while the white and black races could work together, they should live separate. After hurling charges against the unscrupulous and conscienceless political and office seeker, he branded the Urban League, the N. A. A. C. P. and other "fool institutions and organizations among us, but not of us," as instruments in the hands of vote getters for their own "selfish purposes."

SEE LOS ANGELES MAP
Page 8, First Section

"We must cooperate in a campaign of education to create sentiment for this movement for the positive division of the races" said Venerable in closing his abominable address before this one organization of the Federated Home Protective Leagues, a representative organization of 80,000 white property owners whose battle cry is "Stop the Black Menace, Keep our Districts White."

The prenomenal acquisition of choice California residential property in Los Angeles, Palo Alto, Oakland, Berkeley, Monrovia, Huntington Beach and other communities has so alarmed its white citizenry that a united movement by the various white residential improvement districts throughout the State is under way to prevent further encrouchment within certain districts which they propose to keep white. One secret circular distributed by this paratively numerous. She has produced no Matzeliger, revolutionizing the shoe industry, or no Bert Williams, who with his American colleague, Walker, did so much toward paving the way for the present Negro position on the stage, such as it is. Perhaps the most significant thing that can be credited the West Indian woman is being the same Fremont Improvement Association prints in part, "Don't be fooled; don't be led to believe there is no danger. Information is in our hands and we know that huge sums of money are being raised for Negro expansion and to fight what they term 'segregation; Jim Crow and disfranchisement.'"

Dissension Within

Court battles, restrictive clauses and intimidation methods all having failed to stop the "Black menace" and the Negroes' acquisition to $8,470,000 worth of valuable property by only 2,500 property owners as reported by the Progressive Federation of Improvement Associations, a Negro organization; their next step has been their endeavor to create a dissension within the ranks of the Negro by using the statements of a "black spokesman" as justification for their insiduous attitude.

Their Black Champion

Dr. Wm. A. Venerable was born Nov. 28, 1875, in Carrollton, Mo., is besides being the editor of the "Pacific Enterprise," the pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church at 46th and Compton avenue, Los Angeles. He formerly owned and edited the "Light of Conscience," weekly journal of St. Louis, Mo., and the "Independent Advocate" of Kansas City, both being abandoned, according to his statements, to give his time to the ministry. During the war he was Superintendent and Chaplain of the American Cabin for Negro soldiers; and later president of the Lincoln Theological Institute for a period of four years.

In a personal interview he stated that he disliked the term "Negro" or "colored" with reference to the race, insisting that "we are Africans." "The Government is too cowardly to take the position it should take in regards to African-Americans and we are married to the Republican party," he said. He stated that he had been misrepresented by the impossible "African-American editors and preachers" and that he would fight as hard as any man to hold the property he now holds. "I am opposed to the 'silk stocking' Negro, growing, getting rich by professions and then moving away from his own group into white neighborhood. Negroes should get into the commercial world, develop something and stop whining and then the dominant race will seek us. Swimming in his pools and living in his neighborhood does not help us. And I am as opposed to the 'cracker' element as I am to silly Negroes."

Indian girl will think of doing is to marry a black man. Professional men might stand a chance—might, because there is the typical case of a certain West Indian girl—a girl who had never done work of any kind, who would not marry a certain professional in Harlem, although she confessed to liking him, her objection being that he was too dark. Class in the West Indies is strongly wrapped up with color, but with certain subtle distinctions that do not obtain in America.

West Indian women, generally speaking, are better educated than the colored American women, for while they have had little of the splendid opportunities the latter have had, say in the North, they have made better opportunities with that little. Since economic opportunities in the islands are poor, the tendency is to keep children in school. Moreover, in British countries, generally, a higher value is placed upon education, and on those having education, regardless of color. Culture and education go far toward atoning for blackness of skin, so West Indians strive for education.

Hence, as was said, much of the backwardness of the West Indian woman must be attributed to sex training.

gle West Indian woman who has

This writer cannot think of a sinachieved anything approaching significance in America, while the males who have done so are com-

BILL AROUSES IRE OF CALIFORNIA'S COLORED VOTERS

Race Leaders Divided Over Merits of 20 Year Restrictive Clause in Robert's Bill No. 1057.

Los Angeles, May 16.....(Pacific Coast News Bureau)—The Roberts bill No. 1057 introduced in the state assembly by Frederick M. Roberts, colored assemblyman from Los Angeles, which carried in it a provision that after a period of 20 years no contract, carrying restrictive clauses, has created a mild sensation in reality and political and racial circles throughout the state.

Protests Filed.

In Stockton the local N. A. A. C. P. recently passed a resolution which states, "We, the members of the Stockton Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. wish the general public and our assemblyman to know that we protest the introduction of assembly bill No. 1057, introduced by Assemblyman F. M. Roberts of Los Angeles. We also protest the passage of the amended bill No. 1021. We wish our assemblyman to see to it that this bill does not leave the judiciary committee." The resolution was signed by Mrs. A. Hall-Potts, president of the organization.

In Oakland strong editorials of protest were published in several of the leading journals. Attorneys Drake and Sledge called upon Assemblyman Roberts in Sacramento to discuss the measure. Various meetings were held in Los Angeles at the Y. M. C. A. of which Dr. Albert Baumann is chairman of the Board of Directors.

In San Francisco, W. J. Wheaton, prominent journalist, comes to the rescue of Roberts, publishing a statement in which he states in part, "many persons who read but casually had the words "restrict" and "segregate" confounded. There is as much difference between the two words as black and white. That is one reason that the great legal minds without studying, condemned the measure as 'vicious and pernicious' legislation introduced by a 'Hat in hand Negro.'

"A lobby of white realtors, representing the Real Estate Board were in attendance before the Judiciary Committee thinking the matter would come up. Headed by Attorney Breed, they declared also, that A. B. 1057 is a "vicious and pernicious measure." But have they the same angle that the 'great legal mind' is seeking to convey? We think not. They claim....and talk frankly, the measure would invalidate every measure of limitation after a certain period. For once the whites and blacks are in accord, but from different angles. The white realtors are willing to leave restrictive measures left to the courts. The Negro attorneys know that they have never won a restrictive case.

"The New Orleans case comes under segregation. The supreme court of California states that you 'can' own, but not 'occupy' in upholding the validity of restrictive clauses. 1057 would have been a constitutional amendment which after a period of time would have annulled that court decision."

Segregation – 1927

California Inter-Racial Conference On Segregation Arouses Ire Of Blacks And Whites

White Press & Public Engage In Spirited Controversy On Question Of Domiciling Racial Groups

Louisville News

(By Geo. Perry)

(Pacific Coast News Bureau)

Palo Alto, Calif., Feb. 3.—Never before in the history of California has the question of segregation received the attention that it is now being accorded thru state wide discussion pro and con by the press and public on the question of domiciling the various racial groups throughout the state.

Staid Palo Alto, the home of the great Leland Stanford University is up in arms as never before in taking sides for and against the question of segregation.

Two Questions Asked

The trouble started at a recent meeting in Mayfield, a nearby community, at which members of both races were invited to discuss the opposition of certain property owners to the recent acquisition of a home, for months unrented, by a Negro family. At the conclusion of the meeting two questions asked by the colored people remained unanswered by the whites. These questions were, "Where are the colored people to live?" and "Why are not colored people entitled to have good homes if they can pay for them?".

Attempts To Answer

The Palo Alto daily "Times" in a strong editorial attempts to answer the questions by stating that "because of the too obvious and wide spread racial feeling which makes the colored families unwelcome in whit eneighborhoods there is, from the practical standpoint, nothing to be gained in arguing the case on contentions of citizenship equality human brotherhood or Christian ethics. Until human nature is rvolutionized and racial feeling wiped out, any solution of the difficulty in order to be effective must rest upon the foundation of the admitted social incompatability between the colore dpeople and the whites." Continuing, the "Times" offers as the only solution "the establishment of a section of the community for the colored people where, instead of being condemned to live in miserable shacks, they would be privlledged and encouraged to build attractice and comfortable homes; and where they could live in an atmosphere of social congeniality." And it further states that in so doing another problem would "obviously be that of finding a section of the community that would be available for this purpose."

Educator Disagrees

Prof. W. G. Beach of Leland-Stanford University takes exception to the "Times" editorial and the easy way in which the editorial brushes aside the most fundamental aspects of the problem, together with the calm assumption that all whote people are hostile to the colored people as neighbors and that this is due to something which is called "human nature" and which is apparently inalterable.

"Race prejudice is largely a product of experiences in the past of individual and social life, a result of teachings often based themselves on ignorance and prejudice, and it varies very greatly among individuals depending on their experiences and their characters," stated Prof. Beach, "It is perfectly possible for white people to think of black neighbors as they do of white neighbors and to treat them as such, and there are many people who follow this practice."

"Shades of Abraham Lincoln and Wendel Phillips." Is the whole thought of what is right in the relations of men to each other to be brushed aside as of no consequence? It was once well said that 'this question will never be settled until it is settled right' and this remark of Lincoln in regard to slavery is equally true of the relations of the races today.

"Proper values are secondary to human values, an dproperty interests have no right to determine the selection of who shall make up the life of the community. This is a problem of human relations, involving principles of community life and welfare not to be subordinated to real estate interests as though the latter were the end and the purpose of civic life."

California

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION SECURES REPEAL OF ZONING ORDINANCE.

Express 3-12-27

Los Angeles, Calif., March 12—(PCN)—Organized effort upon the part of 9 Negro residential improvement organizations who comprised the membership of the Progressive Federation of Improvement Associations of California, representing 2600 Colored property owners who own collectively $8,470,000 worth of Los Angeles real estate resulted in the recent appeal of a city ordinance that would have permitted the erection of a factory on 37th Street and Central Avenue, in the heart of the Colored business and residential section.

Council Repeals Ordinance

Pointing out that if L. L. Goodman (white) was permitted to build a factory for the manufacture of auto tire boots, Attorney Hugh E. MacBeth, President of the Association at a hearing in the council chamber recently, told how the zoning regulations would be violated and the district changed from residential to industrial. In an eloquent plea he told of the Negroes' 12 year fight to put the district on a high residential plane, and declared sociologists have termed it one of the finest Colored districts in America.

Council repealed the ordinance by a vote 9 to 4.

Among the various organizations composing the Federation Association are the East Jefferson Improvement Association. Geo. Beavers, Jr., Secretary Washington Street Improvement Association, Ed T. Banks, Sec'y; Twelfth Ward Property Owners Association, D. L. Williams, Secretary; East Adams Association, J. P. Jordan, Secretary; Community Improvement Federation, B. L. McDowell Secretary; West Pico Association. Mrs. M. Moore, Secretary; and the East Pico Association, Mrs. S. A. Adkins, Secretary.

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Gazette FEB 16 1927

A.B.C. Opposes Orientals and Negro Invasion

With nine clubs represented, the Affiliated Berkeley Clubs nominated the present officers for re-election; endorsed a resolution opposing "the invasion of residents other than the Caucasian race in districts usually reserved for Caucasians"; and appointed a committee to investigate paving conditions of Seventn Street, in addition to discussing Bay Bridge plans, school issues and traffic problems, at the monthly meeting of the organization last night.

In the committee reports it was stated th[illegible] the Ashby Club had end[illegible] proposed plan of merg-[illegible]ffices of the city and [illegible]ax collection and a minor [illegible]on followed with the general expression of favor for the plan.

H. H. Gastman, in reporting on the traffic committee, urged increased activity cn the part of the club for the correction of traffic conditions and stated that "all we can do to avoid accidents is hardly enough." He further said that a meeting of the committee would be held soon and definite proposals would then be submitted.

In the discussions of proposed Bay Bridge plans it was suggested that the proposed bridge, with terminals on Goat Island, be indorsed, but the matter was allowed to rest until more definite information in regard to possible locations had been secured.

The suggested plan of raising school funds for building purposes by a tax levy instead of a bond issue and a consequent change in the administrators of this fund was fully discussed with the Hawthorne Club and Berkeley Defense Corps announcing that they had endorsed that plan. Suggestions for the solution of the school problems were asked for by the committee.

A committee consisting of J. Donovan, C. Laufenberg and A. L. Perkins was named to investigate the most advisable method for the repaving of Seventh Street that was reported to be in poor condition, because of heavy trucking.

It was suggested that since this street may some day become a relief arterial for San Pablo Avenue and would serve the traffic of Richmond and that coming from the Carquinez Bridge, the county, as well as the city, should bear part of the burden on paying for the repaving which is now suggested to be of heavy duty type. The tax payers in that district resent the high tax that would be necessary to pay for this type of paving and J. Donovan, speaking as their representative, said that they believed a large part of the taxation should be borne by the manufacturers in that district.

Officers nominated for reelection were: Victor J. Robinson, president; H. H. Gastman, vice-president, and Mrs. Nonie Fuhrer, secretary-treasurer.

The next meeting will be held March 22.

The resolution opposing the invasion of others than Caucasians in districts usually reserved for them was introduced by J. W. Gregg of the Central Berkeley Protective Association.

The resolution as endorsed by the A. B. C. follows:

"At a regular meeting of the Central Berkeley Protective Association held Thursday, January 27, 1927, upon motion of Mr. Bickley and duly seconded by Dr. Kimball, the following resolution was duly adopted:

"'Whereas, the invasion in any district by residents of other than the Caucasian race is a cause for great depreciation of property values, and

"'Whereas, in those districts where such residents have settled in large numbers, the depreciation of such values has almost amounted to confiscation of property, and

"'Whereas, this Protective Association was formed for the purpose of preventing such invasion in its district and other improvement organizations in Berkeley and elsewhere have taken steps to protect their districts from an influx of such residents, and

"'Whereas, it is the sense of this Association that greater good can be accomplished toward the prevention of such invasion through the united action of all improvement organizations in Berkeley through the Affiliated Berkeley Clubs,

"'Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the attention of the Affiliated Berkeley Clubs be called to the efforts of this and other improvement associations toward the elimination of such invasion by residents of other than the Caucasian race, that said Affiliated Berkeley Clubs be requested to assist and cooperate with this club in its efforts in that behalf and that it enlist the aid and cooperation of the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce and the Berkeley Realty Board in this subject and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to each of said organizations.

J. W. GREGG, President
C. E. BICKLEY.
DR. A. W. KIMBALL

Ministerial "Uncle Tom" Starts Journal to Aid Whites in Segregation

ful Separation"
(By Geo. Perry)

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Upholds Segregation

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"The Black Menace"

The phenominal acquisition of choice California residential property in Los Angeles, Palo Alto, Oakland, Berkeley, Monrovia, Huntington Beach and other communities has alarmed its white citizenry that a united movement by the the various white residential imdistricts throughout the State is under way to prevent further encrouchment within certain district which they propose to keep white. One secret circular distributed by this same Fremont Improvement Association prints in part. "Don't be fooled: don't be led to believe there is no danger. Information is in our hands and we know that huge sums of money are being raised for Negro expansion and to fight what they term 'segregation! Jim Crow and disfranchisement.'"

Dissension Within

Court battles, restrictive clauses and intimidation methods all having failed to stop the "Black menace" and the Negroes acquisition to $8,-170,000 worth of valuable property by only 2,600 property owners as reported by the Progressive Federation of Improvement Associations, a Negro organization; their next step has been their endeavor to create a dissension within the ranks of the Negro by using the statements of a "black spokesman" as justification for their insiduous attitude.

Their Black Champion

Dr. Wm. A. Venerable was born Nov. 28, 1875, in Carrollton, Mo.; is besides being the editor of the "Pacific Enterprise," the pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church at 46th and Compton Avenue, Los Angeles. He formerly owned and edited the "Light of Conscious" weekly journal of St. Louis, Mo., and the "Independent Advocate" of Kansas City, Mo., both being abandoned, according to his statements, to give his time to the ministry. During the war he was Superintendent and Chaplain of the American Cabin for Negro soldiers; and later president of the Lincoln Theologian Institute for a period of four years.

In a personal interview he stated that he disliked the term "Negro" or "Colored" with reference to the Race, insisting that "we are Africans." "The Government is too cowardly to take the position it should take in regards to African-Americans and we are married to the Republican Party" he said. He stated that he had been misrepresented by the impossible "African-American editors and preachers" and that he would fight as hard as any man to hold the property he now holds. "I am opposed to the 'silk stocking' Negro, growing, getting rich by professions and then moving away from his own group into white neighborhood. Negroes should get in commercial world, develop something and stop whinning and then dominant race will seek us. Swimming in his pools and living in his neighborhood does not help us. And I am as opposed to the 'cracker' element as I am to silly Negroes."

Calif. Interracial Conference On Segregation Arouses Ire Of Both Blacks And Whites

WHITE PRESS AND PUBLIC INTENSELY ENGAGED IN SPIRITED CONTROVERSY ON

Question Racial Group Living

Trouble Arose Out Acquisition of Property In Mayfield By A Negro Family—Prominent University Professor Says Question Will Not Be Settled Until It Is Settled In Right Manner

(By Geo. Perry)

Palo Alto, Calif. Jan. 31—(Pacific Coast News Service)—Never before in the history of California has the question of segregation received the attention that it is now being accorded thru state wide discussion pro and con by the press and public on the question of domiciling the various racial groups throughout the state.

Staid Palo Alto, the home of the great Leland Stanford University, is up in arms as never before in taking sides for and against the question of segregation.

Two Questions Asked

The trouble started at a recent meeting in Mayfield, a nearby community, at which members of both races were invited to discuss the opposition of certain property owners to the recent acquisition of a home, for months unrented, by a Negro family. At the conclusion of the meeting two questions asked by the colored people remained unanswered by the whites. These questions were "Where are the colored people to live?" and "Why are not colored people entitled to have good homes if they can pay for them?"

Attempts To Answer

The Palo Alto daily "Times" in a strong editorial attempts to answer the questions by stating that "because of the too obvious and wide spread racial feeling which makes the colored families unwelcome in white neighborhoods there is, from the practical standpoint, nothing to be gained in arguing the case on contentions of citizenship equality human brotherhood or Christian ethics. Until human nature is revolutionized and racial feeling wiped out, any solution of the difficulty in order to be effective must rest upon the foundation of the admitted social incompatability between the colored people and the whites". Continuing, the "Times" offers as the only solution "the establishment of a section of the community for the colored people where, instead of being condemned to live in miserable shacks, they would be privileged and encouraged to build attractive and comfortable homes, and where they could live in an atmosphere of social congeniality". And it further states that in so doing another problem would "obviously be that of finding a section of the community that would be available for this purpose."

Educator Disagree

Prof. W. G. Beach of Leland-Stanford University takes exception to the "Times" editorial and the easy way in which the editorial brushes aside the most fundamental aspects of the problem, together with the calm assumption that all white people are hostile to the colored people as neighbors and that this is due to something which is called "human nature" and which is apparently inalterable.

"Race prejudice is largely a product of experiences in the past of individual and social life, a result of teachings often based themselves on ignorance and prejudice, and it varies very greatly among individuals depending on their experiences and their characters," stated Prof. Beach "It is perfectly possible for white people to think of black neighbors as they do of white neighbors and to treat them as such, and there are many people who follow this practice."

"Shades of Abraham Lincoln and Wendel Phillips! Is the whole thought of no consequence? It was once well said that 'this question will never be settled until it is settled right' and this remark of Lincoln in regard to the relations of slavery is equally true of the relations of what is right in the relations of the races today.

Segregation - 1927

Colorado

Legion Acts to Stop Race Trouble in Denver

Denver, Colo., Feb. 11.—Members of the Wallace Simpson post No. 29 of the American Legion, under the command of David A. Finley, have taken steps to avert further hostility that might arise from the tense racial situation there, caused by threats and the bombing of the home of E. E. Carrington and the school segregation and discrimination fight.

A special committee of three members of the legion has been appointed to seek the co-operation of the mayor and city officials in an effort to stop the march toward a racial clash. A permanent guard for the property of Carrington is one of the things the committee will seek from the city officials.

Rocky Mt **NEWS**
DENVER, COLO

JAN 27 1927

ALLIED COUNCIL TALKS ON NEGRO SEGREGATION

Picks Committee to Sound School Board After Hines Urges Separation in Schools and Districts.

The first official move on the part of the Allied Council of Improvement Associations of Denver to discuss segregation of negroes in residence districts and schools was made Wednesday night, when an unanimous vote was taken in favor of appointing a committee to call on the school board and get the board's views of such a move.

L. M. Hines, of the Park Hill Improvement association, who has urged negro segregation for 12 years, presented the proposal for a segregation rule.

"Both races would be helped by segregation," he said. "Negro children are invading swimming pools and social functions at our public schools. Negroes are moving into exclusive white residential districts. Their intrusion is resented. Often violence results. A state law at this time prohibits segregation. This law must be done away with by a public vote. Segregation is necessary for the community."

He stated that 16 states have had segregation laws for 60 years.

It was pointed out that from 12,000 to 14,000 negroes live in Denver. Of this number 1,400 to 1,600 are said to be attending either grade or high schools or universities.

Wants Separate Schools.

Hines urged that the Whittier grade school, 24th street and Tremont place; Manual Training High school, E. 26th avenue and Franklin street, and certain classrooms at the University of Colorado be turned over to Negroes exclusively.

Figures were given showing that 47 per cent of the students at the Whittier school, and 20 per cent of students at Manual Training High school, were Negroes.

Hines also asked that each improvement association pass a bill restricting the sale of property to Negroes, stating that Park Hill and Clayton districts have already done so.

Sweet Is Attacked.

Hines attacked former Governor Sweet for his reputed stand on the Negro question. Hines told the assemblage that in his belief Sweet would run for mayor of Denver, and asked the association to help defeat him.

Two other recommendations were heard and held over until next week, when a vote will be taken. The two motions are:

Creation of an office of a tax assessor, who will assess all taxable property in Denver. He shall be chosen by election only.

Amendment providing for the creation of a water department, and the appointment of a manager by the mayor to be confirmed by the council.

The water board underwent criticism, when references were made to the "outrageous expenditure of $600,000" which the water board announced Wednesday it would spend on improving Capitol hill, Ashland and University Park districts.

DENVER ROUSES TO FIGHT SEGREGATION

Denver, Colo., Feb. 18.—The wave of segregation and discrimination is sweeping over this city and state. The latest move by the whites of the state is the sending of proposed amendments to the state constitution by the Park Hill Improvement association (white).

Defender
2-19-27

One of the amendments provides for the building of separate schools for our children in all cities of the state with a population of 50,000 or over, and the second provides for a canvass to obtain signatures prohibiting members of our group from owning or renting property in Park Hill.

Chicago, Ill.

A direct attack at justice and right was shown last week when the attorneys for the school authorities presented a petition for a rehearing of the case brought by members of our Race against the school board to compel the board to admit our children to all school activities. The state supreme court decided against the board two weeks ago.

At a mass meeting at the Zion Baptist church members of the Race went on record as opposed to any form of segregation and stated in no uncertain terms that they would fight the injustices dealt our group in the city to a finish.

BOMB HOME OF DENVER NEGRO; THIRD ATTACK

Received Many Letters Warning Him to Move

Daily Worker
1-26-27

DENVER, Jan. 25.—Police here placed the home of E. C. Carrington, a colored man, under special guard, following the third attack within two months made on it by race-prejudiced neighbors.

New York N.Y.

The latest attack was made on January 15, when a bomb was hurled at Carrington's front porch at 6 o'clock in the evening, just as the family was sitting down to its evening meal. Carrington rushed out of the door, seized the bomb and tossed it to the street.

The bomb exploded as it neared the pavement, the concussion shattered the windows in the nearby houses. A bomb that was placed under the porch at 2 A. M. on December 10, the date of the first attack, blew a hole in the porch, arousing the neighborhood. The second attack occurred on January 2, when six shots were fired from ambush into the kitchen, three shots narrowly missing Mrs. Carrington's back. The shooting continued thru the night.

Mr. Carrington has received repeated threatening letters warning him to move from the neighborhood, which is chiefly occupied by white people. The Denver office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has taken up the case. President George W. Gross has appealed to the authorities for protection, and an investigation is now under way to ascertain the sources of the bomb terrorism.

PETITIONS SPREAD IN DENVER TO RESTRICT RESIDENCE

DENVER, Col., Feb. 24.—Virtually all of the property embraced in the McCullough and adjacent additions to Denver will soon have "Negro restriction" covenants running with the land, if a campaign recently instituted by the City Park Improvement Association is successful.

The association, lately incorporated to supplant the McCullough Improvement Association, has for three weeks been circulating restriction agreements which would bar, at least until Jan. 1, 1941, owners from renting or selling property included within the area to persons not of the white race.

Property May Be Forfeited

By the terms of the agreement any violation subjects the property to forfeiture, or to damages for violation, and leaves to all owners not included in the conveyance an opening to enforce their rights by an action for specific performance, abatement, ejectment, injunction, or by any other proper judicial proceeding.

The action of the improvement association is an outgrowth of the recent occurrences near the residence of the Carrington family, at 2253 Vine street.

Carrington moved to another section of the city last week.

"We did not countenance or approve the violence there enacted," said J. J. Cella, secretary of the improvement association. "We sought by every means to prevent the rise of racial feeling and possible bloodshed.

Would Prevent Similar Occurrence

"We are now seeking by the lawful means at our command to prevent recurrences in the future. We cannot pass an ordinance, or have a law enacted, but each man can restrict his property to exclude Negroes if he so desires."

Officials of the association pointed out that the high courts of the country have sustained restriction clauses, both as to the class of persons who may occupy property and to the class of business which may be conducted upon particular premises.

It is understood that the Park Hill Improvement Association is taking action in line with the City park group and will shortly have restriction agreements in circulation.

Most Residents Are Associated

No figures are now available as to the number of property owners who have acceded to the agreement in the McCullough addition, but officers said the "work had almost been completed."

More than 75 per cent of resident owners in that district are said now to be members of the association.

The officers include: William A. McCutcheon, president; C. W. Lewis, vice president; J. J. Linch, treasurer, and J. J. Cella, secretary.

The district comprising the McCullough and adjacent additions includes virtually all the land lying between Franklin street and City park, and between East Eighteenth and East Thirtieth avenues.

DRAFT PLANS FOR JIM CROW IN COLORADO

Denver Starts "White Only" System

Denver, Colo., March 4.—Virtually all of the property embraced in the McCullough and adjacent additions to Denver will soon have "restriction" covenants running with the land, if a campaign recently instituted by the City Park Improvement association is successful.

The association, lately incorporated to supplant the McCullough Improvement association, has for three weeks been circulating restriction agreements which would bar, at least until Jan. 1, 1941, owners from renting or selling property included within the area to persons not of the white race

May Be Forfeited

By the terms of the agreement any violation subjects the property to forfeiture, or to damages for violation, and leaves to all owners not included in the conveyance an opening to enforce their rights by an action for specific performance, abatement, ejectment, injunction, or by any other proper judicial proceedings.

The action of the improvement association is an outgrowth of the recent occurrences near the residence of the Carrington family, members of our Race, at 2263 Vine St.

Carrington moved to another section of the city last week.

"We did not countenance or approve the violence there enacted," said J. J. Cella, secretary of the improvement association. "We sought by every means to prevent the rise of racial feeling and possible bloodshed.

Prevent Similar Occurrence

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The district comprising the McCullough and adjacent additions includes virtually all the land lying between Franklin St. and City park, and between E. 18th and E. 30th Aves.

Rocky Mt NEWS
DENVER, COLO.
FEB 8 1927

PARK HILL URGES NEGRO SCHOOLS

Civic Body Also Votes to Exclude Colored Residents From District

Resolutions urging that Negro and white children occupy different schools in Denver and that Negroes be prohibited from owning property in the Park Hill district were adopted unanimously at the monthly meeting of the Park Hill Improvement association Monday night.

Logan M. Hines, one of the directors of the association, presented the two resolutions.

It is his proposal, he said, to present the resolutions for amendment to the state constitution.

The first of the two is to provide for the building of separate Negro and white schools in Colorado cities having a school population of 50,000, yet allowing the cities with less than that number to choose for themselves. The latter clause, he claims, will avoid any attempt of the smaller cities to claim Denver is forcing them to do what they do not want to do.

The second provides for members of the association, or a committee, to canvass a district or districts and secure the signatures of all property owners to a restriction agreement which would be filed with the deed to the property, and which would not allow any Negro to own, rent or occupy any residence in the proposed district.

Chr NEWS
DENVER, COLO.
FEB 14 1927

NEGRO SCORES SEGREGATION

Editor of Crisis Defends Common Public Schools at Meeting Here

Addressing a mixed audience at the Central Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon, Dr. W. E. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis, Harvard graduate and Negro orator, told 1,2000 persons that only by living with the white man could the Negro protect himself and his children.

"The greatest instrument in the promotion of democracy has been the common public schools in which all classes, creeds and colors have mingled in peace," he said. "To disrupt this peace and set these children against each other would be unfortunate.

"Tho I have been coming to Denver often in the last 20 years, only recently have I noticed any movement against the Negro. I am told that there is a movement to segregate colored children into separate schools.

"This move is also unfortunate. The surest paths to ultimate wars is thru the education of peoples away from each other."

Dr. Du Bois left here Sunday night for California, where he is to fill several speaking engagements.

Denver Man, Threatened by Mob, Sells His Home

Denver, Colo., Feb. 18.—E. E. Carrington, auditor of the Woodmen of the World fraternal order, whose home at 2253 Vine St was bombed and riddled with bullets several times recently by his white neighbors in an effort to force him from the exclusive white neighborhood, moved last Thursday to another section of the city.

Carlisle Ferguson (white) realty man, whose office sold the property to Carrington, said that the purchase price, with interest and damages, had been refunded to Carrington and the place resold to a white family.

Many members of our Race here are fearful that serious trouble may take place since Carrington was forced out by the whites. A storm has been brewing for several weeks over the racial questions of the city. The whites are fighting hard for separate schools. Many are of the opinion that the whites will attempt to enforce Jim Crow street cars.

Segregation-1927

WHITES SEEK TO OUST NEGROES

(A. N. P.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5—Attempts of white residents to prevent colored people in the vicinity from buying property in the Bloomingdale section were revealed here Friday when Gertrude M. Harris and Sarah Musgrove, 147 Adams St., and Patrick O'Donoghue, 2300 First Street, N. W., brought suit for injuction against Isadore Young, Rebecca Young, Maggie Davis, and Amanda Butler, in the District Supreme Court.

In the petition the white property owners state that when property at 141 Adams Street was sold to the Youngs they signed a covenant not to sell to colored people. This covenant was violated when the Youngs sold the property to the colored woman who now occupy the property. All other residents in the section are white and are asking the courts to require the colored woman to vacate the property which they have purchased.

SECOND SEGREGATION SUIT IS FILED

Washington.—The segregation war that has been looming in the Bloomingdale section to keep out colored residents was renewed Saturday when Gertrude M. Harris and Sara Murson, white owners of premises 147 Adams street and Patrick O Donoghue, 2300 First street, N. W. brought suit for an injunction in District Supreme Court against Isadore Young, Rebecca Young white, and Mrs. Maggie Davis and Mrs. Amanda Butler.

The two latter live at 141 Adams street, and are the only colored people in the block. The plaintiffs asked the court to compel the observance of a covenant not to sell to persons of the colored race and compel the women to move.

The two young sisters are said to have bought the 141 premises on last October, and on November 23, sold the place to Mesdames Davis and Butler, not regarding the clause said to have been attached to the deed refusing the sale to colored people.

About two years ago white residents tried to keep the colored people out of Randolph street, upper section of First street, U street and one or two other short streets in the Bloomingdale section, but the movement was not successful and at the present time practically all of the First street district from Florida avenue up to Adams street is occupied by colored.

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION WAR WAXES HOTTER IN NATION'S CAPITAL

Washington, D. C., March 18.—The legal battle to prevent persons of our Race from owning and occupying residences in the Bloomingdale section was intensified last week when a suit was filed in the District supreme court to compel Henry A. Cornish and Alyce N. Cornish, who have purchased No. 2328 First St. N. W., to vacate the premises and abide a restrictive covenant in the deed to this property.

The plaintiffs in this case are Patrick O'Donoghue, 2300 First St.; Hugh A. and Clara E. Morrison, 2302 First St.; Henry and Bessie H. Gilligan, 2304 First St.; Samuel R. and Charity E. Harris, 2306 First St.; Lewis E. and Lucy L. Thompson, 2309 First St.; B. Gertrude Ruff, 2310 First St., and Andrew C. and Gracie May Plant, 2326 First St. N. W. Mr. Gilligan is a member of the board of education of the District of Columbia and president of the Northeast Capital Citizens' association, which is fostering litigation to enforce a restrict covenant.

Calls Defendants

Justice Wendell P. Stafford issued a rule for the defendants, Henry A. Cornish and Alyce N. Cornish, to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not issue to compel them to conform to the covenant running with the property and to vacate the premises.

The covenant in the deed to this property, which is identical with that in the deed to other property in this section, provides that "said lot shall never be rented, leased, sold, transferred or conveyed unto any Negro or Colored person under penalty of $2,000, which shall be a lien against said property."

In the answer to the petition for an injunction, filed through Attorneys George E. C. Hayes and Ernest J. Davis, the defendants allege that this covenant is in its essential nature a contract in unlawful restraint of alienation and is opposed to the public policy of the United States.

They also say that a decree requiring them to give up possession of the property which they are now occupying because they are not white would constitute a violation of the fifth amendment to the federal Constitution.

Deny Charges

The defendants declare that they are the owners in fee simple and have the lawful right to occupy the premises.

They deny that their occupancy of this property is injurious, depreciative and absolutely ruinous to real estate in that section. They state that when property in such neighborhoods is sold to persons of the Race the top market price is obtained and results in a greatly enhanced valuation.

This property is located in First St., between Adams and Bryant Sts N. W. Other houses in this block the defendants say, are being offered for sale to the Race.

There are five suits pending in the District supreme court involving the ownership and occupancy of property in this section. Mrs. Julia Branch is living at 120 Adams St. N. W., which she purchased in July, 1926. Maggie Davis and Amanda Butler purchased No. 141 Adams St. N. W., Nov. 23, 1926, and are occupying the premises. Charles S. and Lillian H. Elder purchased No. 116 Adams St. N. W., Feb. 24, 1927, and are living there. Wallace E. and Lethia M. Costner purchased No. 124 Adams St. N. W., March 3, 1927, and are living there. The court in these cases has refused to issue temporary injunctions.

WASHINGTON IS AGAIN SCENE OF TRY AT 'JIM CROW'

Court Orders Man To Move From Block In Which He Lives; Bitter Battle Planned

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 30.—The legal battle to prevent colored persons from owning and occupying residences in the Bloomingdale section was intensified last week when a suit was filed in the District Supreme Court to compel Henry A. Cornish and Alyce N. Cornish, who have purchased No. 2328 First street, northwest, to vacate the premises and abide by a restrictive covenant in the deed to this property.

Plaintiffs in the Case

The plaintiffs in this case are Patrick O'Donoghue, 2300 First street, Hugh A. and Clara E. Morrison, 2302 First street, Henry and Bessie H. Gilligan, 2304 First street, Samuel R. and Charity E. Harris, 2306 First street, Lewis E. and Lucy L. Thompson, 2309 First street, B. Gertrude Ruff, 2310 First street, and Andrew C. and Gracie May Plant, 2326 First street, northwest. Mr. Gilligan is a member of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia and president of the Northeast Capital Citizens' association, which is fostering litigation to enforce a restricting covenant.

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Provision of Covenant

The covenant in the deed to this property, which is identical with that in the deed to other property in this section, provides that "said lot shall never be rented, leased, sold, transferred or conveyed unto any Negro or colored person under penalty of $2,000, which shall be a lien against said property."

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They also say that a decree requiring them to give up possession of the property which they are now occupying because they are Negroes would constitute a violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

WASHINGTON, D. C

JAN 22 1927

RACE ISSUE IN SUIT.

White Residents Want Colored Families to Move.

Efforts of white residents of the Bloomingdale section to prevent the spread of colored residents in that vicinity were continued today when Gertrude M. Harris and Sarah Musson, owners of premises 147 Adams street, and Patrick O'Donoghue, owner of 2300 First street northwest, brought suit for an injunction in the District Supreme Court against Isadore Young, Rebecca Young, Maggie Davis and Amanda Butler, the last two defendants being colored.

The court is asked to compel the observance of a covenant not to sell to persons of the colored race and to require the colored women to vacate the property at 141 Adams street, which they now occupy. All other residents of that block are white, the court was informed.

When Young bought the property last October, it is claimed, there was attached to the deed a covenant not to sell to colored people, but this was disregarded, it is stated, and a sale made to the two colored defendants November 23 last. Attorneys Adkins & Nesbit and Leo W. Simon appear for the plaintiffs.

NEGRO EXCLUSION LAW HELD INVALID

Statutes Segregating Races As To Residential Areas of City Declared Void

WASHINGTON, March 14.—(AP)—Laws aiming to exclude negroes from white residential sections were again held invalid today by the supreme court in a case from New Orleans.

Without a written decision, the court handed down an order affirming its position of 1917 when, in a case from Louisville, Kentucky, it declared a race segregation ordinance unconstitutional and discriminating.

When the New Orleans case was argued, counsel for the city and for Louisiana did not contend that there was essential difference between the Louisville and their own case but held that because of changing conditions a broader interpretation was necessary for preservation of peace and order.

Declaring negro migration has made the issue one of national scope, state counsel argued that a modified opinion would tend to promote better relations between the white and black races by permitting segregation of their residences.

The case was appealed by Benjamin Harmon, a negro, who had unsuccessfully attempted to convert his residence, in a white New Orleans community into a two family flat, the addition to be occupied by negroes.

Permission was refused because of his failure to comply with city and state laws requiring consent of a majority of the white residents of the community.

It was the second important case decided in favor of negroes by the court within a week. Last Monday a decision was rendered holding that negroes under the federal constitution have the right to participate in state primaries as well as general elections.

In a recent case originating in Washington, D. C., the court held valid contracts between white property owners binding them not to sell to negroes and declared that such contracts could be enforced.

Justice Day declared that a city ordinance which forbids colored persons from occupying houses in blocks where the greater number of houses are occupied by white persons, prevented the sale of lots in such blocks to negroes and was unconstitutional.

Such an ordinance could not be sustained, he explained, by the claim that race segregation promoting public

peace by averting race hostility and conflict. The suggestion that it prevented deterioration in value of property owned and occupied by white persons, was not enough to make it valid, he stated, and the fact that on its face the ordinance was to apply impartially to both races, did not relieve it from "the vice of discrimination or obviate the objection that it deprives of property without due process of law."

The supreme court recently in a case originating here held valid contracts between white property owners binding them not to sell to negroes and declared that such contracts could be enforced.

CONSTITUTION AGAIN UPHELD

Rights of American Citizens and Enforcement of Amendments Plainly Stated

Supreme Court of United States Declares Unconstitutional the New Orleans Segregation Laws from the State of Louisiana

Washington, D. C. (Special)—For the second time within less than ten days the United States Supreme Court has upheld the Constitution and guaranteed the rights of American citizens, that, in so far as it could, the enforcement of the amendments would be carried out. The Supreme Court has been clear, according to statements here, in that every case that has been brought squarely up to it, dealing with the abridgement of the rights of citizens guaranteed to them under the Constitution, and where infringement has been clearly shown, in expressing itself in no uncertain tone.

There are friends of the South who believe that the South is not amicable to these decisions, and it is freely asserted that most of the leading citizens in the Southland will welcome these sweeping decisions. The decision effecting the Texas Primary Law is new followed closely by a decision declaring invalid and unconstitutional a law down in Louisiana, which the Supreme Court feels, according to its expressions, violates the Constitution in part.

Many friends feel that there is a movement now well on the way to restore rights and justice with full franchise to every American citizen.

Washington, March 4.—(By United Press)—The supreme court today handed down another far-reaching decision arising from the race problem, by reversing lower court decisions upholding New Orleans city and Louisiana state regulations segregating white and colored residences.

Chief Justice Taft announced the decision without opinion. It followed by one week the court's decision invalidating the Texas law forbidding Negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries.

This appeal was brought by Benjamin Harmon, from decisions against his suits charging the regulations violated his rights under the 14th amendment to the constitution.

The regulations make it unlawful for a white person to establish a home in a Negro section, or for a colored person to establish a residence in a white community.

The fact the decision was not accompanied by opinions, indicated that the court was unanimous and thought the points of law were not even questionable enough to need elucidation

NEW YORK
TELEGRAPH

Negro Segregation Law Held Invalid

WASHINGTON, March 14 (U. P.).—The United States Supreme Court today handed down another far-reaching decision arising from the race problem. The ruling reversed lower court decisions upholding New Orleans city and Louisiana State regulations segregating white and negro residences.

Chief Justice Taft announced the decision without opinion. It followed by one week the court's decision invalidating the Texas law forbidding negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries.

This appeal was brought by Benjamin Harmon from decisions against his suits charging the regulations violated his rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Covenants Restricting Sales To Race Again On Way To Supreme Court

District Court Upholds Validity In Case Of Cornish And Butler

Special to Journal and Guide

Washington, D. C., April 6—Covenants restricting the ownership and occupancy of property to white persons were again upheld in the District Supreme Court when Justice Wendell P. Stafford indicated last Monday that he would grant mandatory injunctions compelling Henry A. Cornish and Alyce N. Cornish, 2328 First street, northwest, and Maggie Davis and Amanda Butler, 141 Adams street, northwest, to vacate their residences.

Attorneys George E. C. Hayes and Ernest J. Davis, representing these defendants, noted an appeal to the Court of Appeals and offered to give a superseadeas bond which would suspend the operation of the injunctions until the appellate court can pass on the question. This offer was opposed by counsel for the white property owners who brought suit, and this matter will be argued at a later date.

N. A. A. C. P. Takes Hand

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has become interested in the defense of these cases which were advanced for hearing, and William E. Leahy, former United States attorney for the District of Columbia, has become associated with defense counsel. These cases will probably end in the United States Supreme Court.

The restrictive covenant which the court upheld is in the deeds to all prop[illegible] in the Bloomingdals section. It p[illegible]des that this property "shall neve[illegible] be rented, leased, sold, transferre[illegible] or conveyed to any Negro or colored person under penalty of $2,000 which shall be a lien against said property."

Attorneys Hayes and Davis contend that this covenant is in its essential nature a contract in unlawful restraint of alienation and is opposed to the public policy of the United States as manifested in and by the Constitution. They argued that the appellate court had never passed upon the question of these covenants unlawfully restraining alienation.

Justice Stafford took the view that his only course was to follow the decision of the Court of Appeals in a case involving this identical covenant. He declared that to do otherwise would not be showing the proper respect for the higher tribunal.

HIGH COURT UPSETS SEGREGATION LAWS

Supreme Bench Upholds Right of Negro to Rent Property to His Race in New Orleans.

REAFFIRMS EARLIER STAND

Rejects Plea of Counsel for a Reconsideration Because of "Changed Conditions."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The United States Supreme Court today reaffirmed an earlier decision in which it declared to be unconstitutional laws and ordinances passed in Southern communities designed to segregate the races.

The case hinged upon a New Orleans ordinance and two laws of the State of Louisiana stipulating the conditions under which residential property way be occupied by whites and negroes in communities where the opposite race may be in the majority.

Under the ordinance and laws it was provided that owners of property were required to obtain the written consent of the majority of persons in a community before renting property for residential purposes to persons of the other race. The prohibition applied to white persons as well as to negroes.

The case upon which today's ruling was made was that of Benjamin Harmon, a negro, who sought to convert a house in New Orleans int two apartment flats with the intention of renting the property to negroes. He was enjoined from this procedure by Joseph W. Tyler.

The State Supreme Court sustained the laws and the ordinance, notwithstanding Mr. Harmon's contention that the restrictions were invalid and unconstitutional. The case came to the Supreme Court on Mr. Harmon's appeal.

The action of the high court in the Harmon-Tyler case was limited to a statement by Chief Justice Taft that the judgment below was "reversed on the authority of Buchanan vs. Warley, 245 U. S. 60."

The cited case came from Kentucky and involved a segregation ordinance of the City of Louisville whcih forbade colored persons from occupying houses in blocks where the greater part of the houses were occupied by white persons."

The Louisville ordinance was held unconstitutional and discriminating, on the ground that its effect was to prevent the sale of lots to negroes, the Court ruling that a city ordinance which seeks to prohibit colored persons from living in given neighborhoods "invades the right to acquire, enjoy and use property which is guaranteed in equal measure to all citizens, white or colored, by the Fourteenth Amendment."

In the argument of the Harmon-Tyler case before the Supreme Court, counsel pointed out that the Louisville decision was rendered years ago, and suggested that the Court take notice of changed conditions by modifying its position.

COLORED BUYERS DETERMINED TO STAY IN HOMES

Both sides in the Capital's residential segregation war are fighting for immediate possession of the houses which colored persons are enjoined from owning or occupying.

The white property owners in the vicinity of First and Adams street, northwest, want the court to oust immediately the colored residents in premises No. 2328 First street and No. 141 Adams street, northwest.

Colored residents occupying these premises are seeking to remain in possession and occupancy until the Court of Appeals has passed upon the legality of the restrictive covenant in the deeds to property in this section.

Judge Declines to Decide

After hearing arguments last Monday upon the question of whether or not superseadeas bonds should be accepted and the colored residents permitted to remain in possession and occupancy of this property pending an appeal, Justice Wendell P. Stafford declined to decide the question and advised Attorneys William E. Leahy George E. C. Hayes and Ernest J. Davis, representing the colored residents, to file their application for superseadas bonds with the Court of Appeals.

Justice Stafford signed two mandatory injunctions. One commands the occupants of No. 2328 First street, northwest, and the other commands the occupants of No. 141 Adams street, northwest, to vacate these premises. The injunctions also permanently enjoin them from the use or occupancy, directly or indirectly, of these properties.

One injunction sets aside a deed, dated November 23, 1926, conveying No. 141 Adams street, northwest, from Isadore and Rebecca Young to Maggie Davis and Amanda Butler, who are ordered to vacate.

Segregation - 1927

SEGREGATION RULE HITS PASTOR

WASHINGTON.— Justice Wendall P. Stafford, Monday, signed a preliminary mandatory injunction ordering the Rev. Wallace E. and Mrs Lethia M. Costner to vacate No. 124 Adams street, northwest, and comply with the terms of a restrictive covenant which provides that the property shall never be rented, leased, sold, transferred or conveyed to any colored person.

This is the first time in the District of Columbia that a preliminary injunction of this kind has been issued in a residential segregation case.

M. Richardson, attorney, representing the Rev. and Mrs. Costner noted an appeal.

The Costners purchased this property March 3rd from Cephas Burchell.

NEW SEGREGATION SUIT FILED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A suit to prevent the ownership and occupancy of No. 124 Adams street, N. W., to was filed in the District Supreme Court last Saturday.

The plaintiffs are Edward P. Stanley, Emily Broadbent, Edward C. Mooney, Grace E. Mooney, Frank G. Rodgers and Lillian U. Rodgers. Jno. H. Offenstein, Pauline M. Offenstein, Isadore Young, Sylvia G. Mercer, Cephas Burchell and Wallace E. and Lethia M. Costner are named as defendants.

The plaintiffs seek an injunction to compel the defendants to comply with the covenant running with the property which provides "that said lot transferred or conveyed to any Ne- shall never be rented, leased, sold, gro or colored person under penalty of $2,000,.00 which shall be a lien against said property."

It is charged in the bill of complaint that that ..b,. . .dGStbbMc 3t—.. that in order to defeat the covenant, Isadore Young, a real estate operator, had the property conveyed to Sylvia G. Mercer, an employee in his office. She conveyed it to Cephas Burchell and Burchell conveyed it to Wallace E. and Lethia M. Costner. On March 3rd, the Costners moved into the premises. There are three other houses in this block occupied by colored persons, against all of whom suits are pending.

SEGREGATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The question of the segregation of races is pressing more and more upon public attention throughout the world. It began as a major historical fact in the Middle Ages with the compulsory requirement that the Jews should live in such quarters and sections of cities and in such districts of countries as the constituted authorities assigned to them. This led logically and inevitably to excluding them from practically all of the more important occupations, employments and professions, and to confining them to certain specified trades and services.

Slavery in the United States had as one of its incidents the segregation of the Negro. There were "the Negro quarters," there were the separate seats in churches for Negro communicants, there was separation in travel; and out of it all grew up a code of "black laws." The present segregation of Negroes in residential areas, which Professor Kelly Miller views with detached interest and unconcern—if not satisfaction—is the survival of the residential segregation incident to the institution of chattel slavery.

The immigration laws of the United States by excluding all Asiatics, and by establishing the quota system of admission of aliens as to European nations, are a form of segregation on an international scale. The matter of these immigration laws has been called to the attention of the Economic Conference at Geneva, Switzerland. The international mind conceives that segregation, internationally practiced, is a handicap to economic stability, development and well being.

The Negro in the United States, who alone of all the elements of our national population is sought to be segregated in living and working conditions, should be alive to these international developments. When the public opinion the rest of the world becomes aroused to the wrong and injustice of segregation, the United States will sit up and take notice.

D.C.

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

A press release of the N. A. A. C. P. states that very shortly it will test the legality of covenants made to restrict Negroes from buying and occupying property in certain neighborhoods in Washington. A few years ago, in a similar test case, the United States Supreme Court upheld the legality of such restrictive covenants. Such agreements have also been upheld by the Supreme Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and by courts in other jurisdictions. The courts seem to reason, that in the absence of statutes and violation of the rule of perpeuities, as long as the covenants are for a lawful object, one may sell to and buy from whom he pleases, as long as a clear title to the property is given.

Such agreements, so the highest court in the land holds, are not contrary to public policy. With this we take issue. By public policy, we understand, whatever practices, customs, habits, attitudes, will promote the general good. And any forms of transactions that are detrimental to society will be regarded by the courts as contrary to public policy. Who shall say then, that it is to the best interest of society to allow man to dispose of his property with strings tied to it so that the buyer is restricted not to sell it to another man because the latter happens to be born black? Take this simple case: A, a white man, buys a house carrying a covenant that he shall not sell it to a person of African descent, nor shall a person of such descent be permitted to live in it. He marries B, a colored woman. To conform to the agreement, A cannot allow his wife to live in the house. If they had children, after their deaths, none of the children could live in the house, if the covenant did not run beyond the period of the rule of perpetuities. And if A's wife or any of his children moved into the house, the seller, so the courts say, could take action to penalize A for having his family in the same house with him!

Beyond the question of legal technicalities, are some vital issues affecting the fundamental right of a group as it economically and educationally advances, to provide a wholesome environment in which to train its children. If the Negro is to be restricted to the slums and ghettos where lighting, paving, police protection and sanitary conveniences are inadequately provided, then the statutory provisions for protecting the sanctity of property are a hollow sham. The Constitution of the United States places the rights of property next to those of life, and there needs to be a relentless attack upon any practice or agreement that aims to curtail the free alienation of property rights.

Segregation-1927

Delaware

WILMINGTON
DELAWARE
AUG 18 1927

'WILL BUILD HOMES FOR COLORED FOLK,' MAIN DECLARATION

He Is Angered by Removal of Sign From His Garages.

OF FIVE ROOMS EACH

"If someone has taken my sig from my garages on McLane street I will build two five-room houses fo colored people and I intend to begi preparations at once."

This was the direct and fran statement made this morning b Charles Main, 1315 King street, whe he was informed that the sign he ha placed on his garages in the 600 bloc of McLane street, Union Park Ga dens, had been taken off last nigh probably by boys who live in th community.

The sign had been placed on th garages Monday by Mr. Main wh he discovered that J. D. Gibson, 6 McLane street, intends to sell h home. Mr. Main and Mr. Gibson we involved in a legal suit in 1923 wh the latter, supported by the co munity, tried to prevent Mr. Ma from building garages on McLa street. Mr. Main claims the suit h cost him thousands of dollars and t sign he placed on his garages that intends to erect a building for colo ed people next to Gibson's home w the manifestation of the grudge Ma has borne against Gibson and t community.

Mr. Main confessed in the ea part of the week that the sign w merely to give Gibson difficulties selling the house. When he was i formed that his sign had been tak off, he became angry and said th he would build, and that as soon he verified the report he would sta preparations.

He will build two houses, each t stories high, having five rooms eac and will be leased to colored peop only.

The sign on Main's garages w taken off last night and done aw with.

Segregation—1927

General.

Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, MASS.

MAR 17 1927

Race Segregation in the Cities

In its decision declaring unconstitutional an ordinance of the city of New Orleans and two acts of the Louisiana Legislature passed in an effort to encourage or compel segregation of the white and Negro races in cities, the United States Supreme Court clearly upholds the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment, which guarantees to all citizens, white or colored, the right to acquire, enjoy and use property. It refused to listen to the argument advanced in an effort to make it appear that changed conditions might warrant it in reversing a previous decision, rendered several years ago, in declaring an ordinance of the city of Louisville, Ky., unconstitutional because it sought to prevent the sale of lots to Negroes. The Louisville ordinance was declared to be discriminating in this respect, although it simply sought to forbid colored persons from occupying houses in blocks where the greater part of the houses were occupied by white persons.

It is interesting, and likewise important, to observe the line of demarcation which separates the decision just rendered and one handed down by the same court less than a year ago in which the rights of individuals to provide by indenture that real estate owned by them shall not be sold to persons of a certain race and color. In the case referred to, the decision was written by Mr. Justice Sanford. It held that upon the state of facts presented it did not appear that a constitutional question was involved. He stated that it was obvious that none of the constitutional amendments cited by counsel in that case, which by the way were the very provisions upon which the judgment of the court was based in the controversy just now determined, prohibit individuals from entering into contracts respecting the control and disposition of their own property.

But it must be apparent that if there was any tendency to regard the decision by Mr. Justice Sanford as offering a way by which states or cities might deal more definitely than they had theretofore been able to do with the race segregation problems in the cities, this has been corrected by the action of the court in sustaining and reaffirming its opinion in the Louisville case. Thus the problem remains unsolved, in the view of the people of the cities where it has come to be one of no little importance, except as conditions can be controlled by the people of any race or color who find it possible to agree among themselves. That such control is possible only when the uses to which their property is to be put is prescribed by indenture will tend to make somewhat difficult the attainment of the end sought. It is now conclusively determined, so long as the courts adhere to the reasonable theory laid down, that segregation of the races and colors in the cities cannot be accomplished legally by ordinance or legislative enactment. Theoretically, at least, those against whom the regulations now set aside were made are placed upon an exact parity with their white neighbors. Negroes, by a resort to the same simple method which was approved by decision in the case involving contractual rights, may preserve for themselves the racial integrity of the sections controlled by them. It is this element of equality, if it may thus be referred to, which furnishes the legal and possibly the logical basis of differentiation between the two decisions.

ANOTHER DECISION

No decision rendered recently by the United States supreme court can have the far-reaching effect of the one handed down Monday in which was declared unconstitutional the New Orleans city ordinance prohibiting members of our Race from occupying residential districts in which the majority of residents are white. The decision in this case was based upon the one reached in 1917 declaring a similar ordinance in Louisville as opposed to the Constitution.

That form of segregation was pretty definitely known to be unlawful, but in keeping with the general attitude of the South in matters of our Race and the Constitution, the ordinance was passed and approved by the highest tribunals of Louisiana. During 1926 this same form of segregation was attempted in at least 15 other states, and in many of them is effective today. Indianapolis tried it, but was overruled by the Indiana supreme court. In Michigan the decision was handed down that members of the Race may own property in so-called white districts, but may not occupy it.

Chicago Defender 3-19-27 Sec 2

Residential segregation is one of the most pernicious of American urban evils. It not only shuts off our avenues for expanding according to our means and tastes, but makes possible a complete system of herding into insanitary, filthy districts, consequently encouraging a lower type of citizenship.

This decision was inevitable. It came as a climax to a situation that was becoming more and more troublesome, and was a direct outgrowth of that fighting spirit that our people are beginning to manifest more and more in interest of our rights. The way was paved for it in the case of Dr. Sweet of Detroit, who defended his home from a white mob and established his right to live where he could afford to live. The winning of the Texas Democratic primary case could not have been effected had there not been some one determined to fight the Texas law. And the New Orleans fight would never have reached the supreme court had not some individuals determined to push it to the end.

Again we are shown the value of determination and backbone. If we ever expect to abolish "Black Belts" and become as other American citizens—just plain Americans—we must do it by establishing our claim to the things we seek.

WILLIAM PICKENS IN MOST BRILLIANT EFFORT, ANALYSES SEGREGATION

Explodes The Accusation that Negroes Want To Be White For the Love of "White"

By the Associated Negro Press

Indianapolis, Ind., June 30.—William Pickens, publicist, Field Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., and Contributing Editor of the Associated Negro Press, has been making addresses for a decade here in America, that have attracted the serious attention of both white and colored people. His logic, his sincerity and straight from the shoulder style have won for him a thoughtful following who have learned to expect much when he attacked a problem, a good light of information on the subject.

But when last Monday night at the N. A. A. C. P. meeting, he spoke on "Racial Segregation in America" that vast audience and the racial leaders in attendance upon the annual national gathering, sitting tense, realized not only that it was one of the most brilliant efforts of his career but that he had dissected one of the great evils which confronts the Negro and thereby had pointed the way out.

Recial Segregation

"Racial Segregation," said Pickens, "is synonymous with Race Problem: where there is no segregation, there is no problem; where there is less segregation, there is less problem: where there is more segregation, there more problem. The amount and the meanness of the problem varies exactly with the extent or the degree of segregation. Everywhere in the United States there is some segregation; therefore, everywhere in the United Statees there is some race problem. The difficulty of the problem, like the amount of segregation, varies from the hypocritical pretenses at "equality" in Boston, to the frankly degrading and insulting spirit and arrangements in New Orleans.

"We are speaking here of RACIAL segregation, wherein the sole criterion of the differentiation is race or color. There are, of course, other forms and other bases of segregation in human society: as of the diseased into hospitals and pest houses; of criminals into jails and other prisons; of children into institutions that befit their ages.

One Form Begets Another

"Whenever one form or degree of segregation is established, it always calls for another. It is a monster that grows by that it feeds on, and whose appetite is not appeased but magnified by what is thrust into its mouth and maw. Consider the schools: segregation in the kindergarten stimulates a desire for segregation in the grades; when it is established in the grades, there is sure to be a call for segregation in the high schools; then the atmosphere around the universities becomes less tolerant toward any group which has already been cast out by the rest of the school system. Then, of course, people what are not fit to sit with you in college, are certainly not good enough to sit with you in the moving picture shows, or on the street cars, or on park benches. Segregation in the churches must logically anticipate segregation in heaven. In New Orleans we have segregated grave yards—for segregation alive calls for segregation dead. So easy are the steps toward hell."

Many times have we discussed segregation from the viewpoint of its effects on Negro-white relations in America. But it is our purpose to review briefly the effects on Negro-white relations, and then to consider what is usually not considered in such discussions: namely, the effects on the intra-group relations of the handicapped race,—the secondary but most important, effects of interracial prejudice inside of the Negro race.

Weaker Race Suffers

"If there is segregation on the trains and other public cariers, the weaker race is not going to be given the better accommodations; nor will it be given "equal tho separate" accommodations,—for to think that people are not fit to ride in your coach and to think at the same time that they are fit to ride in a coach as good as your coach, is a psychological impossibility. But every sound mind knows that real equality under such conditions is neither possible nor desired. If there is segregation in the schools of Mississippi, where white people fill all the public offices and control the distribution of the school funds, Negroes of the State should be expected to get what Dr. DuBois' investigation shows that they do get,—one dollar for each colored child to ten, fifteen, of twenty dollars for each white child. If there were complete school segregation throughout the nation, nobody in his right mind can suppose that the Negro tenth of the population would in a thousand years be given exactly equal conveniences and opportunities as those given the white majority for getting an education."

Weak Marriage Laws

"A similar weakness is inherent in laws forbidding marriage. As between a weaker and a stronger group the natural marriage always takes place between the male of the stronger and the female of the weaker group. These laws all pretend to defend race integrity and to prevent amalgamation; but everybody knows that priests and ceremonies and the signing of papers do not cause the amalgamation. Experience demonstrates that the natural marriage, which is the sole cause of all amalgamation, takes place the more rapidly when the foolish law moves out of the way such petty inconveniences and partial obstructions as priests, ceremonies, and papers. There are millions of mulattoes in this country that would never have come into existence if it had been necessary to prepare for their existence by contract and agreement. There is no preventive of amalgamation. It is as inevitable as the process of the suns. There can be only checks upon it. And the most effective check is equality of the races, the strictest equality law. If the female of the weaker group had the right to enforce ceremonial and legal mariage whenever natural marriage were forced upon her, then race prejudice, caste pride, and economic interests would tend to discourage the natural unions."

Race Falsely Accused

"Colored Americans are aften accused of 'wanting to be white,' when a better analysis would show that what they really want is the freedom and privileges of white persons. They seem ashamed to be colored when in fact they are simply afraid to be colored. A civilization that puts a handicap on being colored and a premium on being white, shows itself to be an arrant hypocrite when it says: 'You ought to be proud to show that you are colored.' Self-defense is a more primary instinct than pride; pride is most abiding when it is a method of self-defense. Any act or attitude that is self-destructive, will not long be supported by pride. If in the United States it meant no more nor less to be black than to be white, there would be a complete indifference as to color. Why should a beautiful brown skin want to become a white one? But as it is, perhaps a million mulattoes have passed over permanently and clandestinely into the white race. In passing for white will get a fellow better accommodations on the train, better seats in the theatre, immunity from insult in public places, and may even save his life from a mob, only idiots would fail to seize the advantage of passing, at least occasionally if not permanently. Colored near-whites are aften derided for lightening their skins and straightening their hair. Why, that is not a Negro characteristic,—not even a merely human characteristic; that is universal animal characteristic. Animals take on the color and contour of their environment for self-protection,—not because they think the environment is better than they are. The homppterous insect looks like a walking leaf when in motion, and in the presence of an enemy it hangs quietly among the leaves, to avoid being preyed upon. Another creature known as "the walking stick", has come to look like a leaf stem among leaf stems, to protect itself. For the same reason butterflies, moths, and caterpillars imitate the form and color of the bark and leaves among which they dwell. The wild turkey, the loon and the ptarmigan blend with their landscape to avoid their enemies, and even the copperhead snake has carked his back with colors and the linear configurations which make him indistinguishable from the leaves among which he crawls. Science recognizes this as "protective mimicry" among the lower animals. Why should human beings be presumed to have less brains or less disposition to defensive adaptability than has an insect or a snake?—During the race riot in Chicago a white family living in a colored neighborhood blackened its faces to void insult and escape injury. Those white people did not want to be black; they did not want to be hurt. And what they were up against for one day of their life, the average American Negro is up against for every day of his life."

Fortify The Child's Mind

"Colored children should have their intelligence and understanding fortified against one of the most weakening follies of their elders: namely, the sporadic attempts to draw color lines and create factional prejudices within the Negro group. Imitating and reflecting the great American color psychosis, we have sometimes had lighter-skinned Negroes exhibiting a scorn of the darker-skinned; and occasionally the darker-skinned, as in the case of one big black man in New York City, preaching scorn and ostracism of the lighter-skinned. It is conceded, I think, that the lighter-skinned Negroes, in very natural imitation of the advantages known to be arrogated to the great white environment, have been the aggressors in this dividing and weakening of the force and spirit of the Negro group. Just a little philosophy and reasoning will serve to correct this error in the psychology of the Negro of mixed blood, whatever the degree of the mixture: for example, he cannot scorn either black or white. Contempt in one of mixed blood directed against either element of the mixture, must induce in that one a definite and inescapable inferiority feeling in the presence of the opposite blood. The only person who could, with uninjured self-respect, scorn or despise the so-called 'opposite race,' must be a person of entire white blood or entire Negro blood. If a mixed blood scorns black, he necessaritly confesses in his innermost self, where confessions are really important, that in so far as he has black blood, he is in that proportion inferior to people who have all white blood; and on the other hand, if he scorns white, he confesses that in so far as he has white blood, he is in that proportion inferior to people with all black blood. To the right and to the left of him lie paths of self-contempt; his only safe road is straight ahead. The only true haven of self-respect for the mixed blood is a firm and unyielding belief in the equality, or the indifference of race.

Segregation-1927

General.

Segregation Benefits Both Races

RESTRICTION clauses, written into deeds designed to check the northward movement of negro residences on the east side, are to be tested in the courts. The supreme court of the United States has decided in favor of this form of segregation, in a somewhat similar suit. There is a difference of opinion regarding the closeness of this similarity, but it at least demonstrated that there is a way to prevent the negro population from encroaching on white residence districts.

It may well be for the best that this restraint should be applied here, and in many other cities. We must recognize race prejudice as a fact, whether we justify it or not. That fact makes it best for the negroes that they should live and develop their business and civic activities in communities which are predominantly negro. It is best for the whites that these negro districts should be kept wholesome, and of sufficient proportions to permit expansion. It is best for both that there should be this segregation, because mingling engenders bitterness that sometimes flames into race war that is disastrous to the negroes and damaging and disgraceful to the whites. There should be nothing of that sort, but repeated outbreaks have made it a danger to be recognized.

In this country the whites are the dominant race. They are often unjust in their treatment of negroes. Yet the negroes are not without opportunity, and experience has demonstrated that they do best where they attend to their own affairs, and strive for the betterment of their race, rather than for equality with the whites. Two races are here. Amicable relations are beneficial to both. While prejudice is a factor in this segregation plan, it still is designed to foster the friendship that will serve the common good. Without the friction that is bound to come from encroachments such as these east side deeds seek to check, the whites will be more disposed to give the negroes that equality of opportunity they deserve in their own sphere.

There is no justification in segregation one way or another. And yet it is perpetuated through our own indifference and shortsightedness. And we complain when we see in concrete form some results of our stupidity. Segregated schools in northern cities grow directly from our practice of segregating ourselves in residences. Already the issue has become paramount in Denver; Dayton, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio: Detroit, Mich., and is rapidly taking shape in Chicago. Morgan Park school segregation grew directly from the fact that our people settled that Chicago suburb in colonies.

Other forms of segregation follow rapidly in the wake of the school and result in a stern opposition from our people only after they have been accomplished. And, leaving all other arguments against segregation out of consideration, it is un-American and unpatriotic. There is no difference between the language spoken by our group and Americans whose skins are unpigmented. Our customs and habits are about the same; our cultural traits, or lack of cultural traits, compare favorably with the same in white Americans due to the same influences. The only difference pointed out by eminent scientists is the color of our skins. Therefore there can be no moral or legal right in demanding that we be set apart from others. The quicker we realize this and begin distributing ourselves throughout the various communities accordingly, the quicker will our white neighbors realize the weakness of their own positions and comply with the new order of things.

ABOLISH "BLACK BELTS"

Editor Robert S. Abbott in a talk before a group of prominent Toledo (Ohio) citizens a few days ago discussed seriously the subject of residential segregation, and declared that the time has arrived for the Race to take the initiative in stamping out this evil. "The ability to maintain the standard of a community in which you find yourselves should be the determining factor in the selection of your homes, and not the color of your skins," declared Mr. Abbott.

The subject was timely. If we, as a Race, plan ever to break the barriers that are now hemming us into prescribed areas, we must begin definitely to fight them now. There is absolutely no foundation for the theory that all Americans of dark skins should live within a stone's throw of each other in American cities. There are, on the contrary, numerous reasons why this should not be the case.

Today we are segregating ourselves just as effectively as ever we did when we were foreign immigrants to northern centers and sought each other for aid and comfort. And we are the ones upon whom shall rest the blame for evil consequences.

Gleaning

SEGREGATION
By Kelly Miller

The attempt is made to blame the Negro purchaser for intruding in what are regarded as white neighborhoods, but whatever blame there may be should be properly owner and real estate dealer control the situation. No Negro can buy unless the white owner or dealer is willing to sell.

When the cityward movement of the Negro received its greatest impetus during the World War, sundry municipalities sought to fix bounds of racial residence by city ordinance. Hitherto the matter had been handled by real estate dealers, who came to a general understanding whereby colored people would be excluded from certain prescribed areas and allowed to occupy others. In many instances the owners in certain blocks, subdivisions or sections would enter into covenants among themselves not to rent or sell to Negroes. Nevertheless, real estate dealers and owners could not be relied upon to abide by their gentlemen's agreement in the face of a tempting offer from a colored client, and the covenant among brokers broke down. Race prejudice, lacking the strength and stubborness to enforce its own decrees, sought protection of the law.

The classic attempt in this direction was made by the City of Louisville, Ky., which passed an ordinance forbidding colored persons from occupying houses as residences or places of abode or publicly assembling in blocks where the majority of houses were occupied by white persons, and in like manner forbidding white persons when the conditions as to occupancy were reversed, the interdiction being based upon color and nothing more. The United States Supreme Court unanimously decided that such ordinances passed by a State or municipality were in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. This settled the legal aspect of segregation based wholly upon race or color. But social forces laugh at laws. The decision of the Supreme Court had no appreciable effect. Since this judgment, which was rendered immediately before America entered the World War, Harlem has grown by leaps and bounds. The Negro population of our large cities, especially in the North, has more than doubled. Practically all of them have been confined within prescribed limits. The process goes on as effectively without the law as with it. New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Cleveland furnish the largest and most complete instances of segregation on record; and yet it is without the faintest suggestion of legal sanction.

After the decision of the Supreme Court various municipalities fell back upon the reliance of covenants or gentlemen's agreements to preserve the racial integrity of specified blocks, sections and subdivisions. If no covenanter violated his agreement, no Negro could ever invade the forbidden preserves. But here again the thirst for gold asserted its power. These covenants became mere scraps of paper.

Supreme Court Decision

In 1926 the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People undertook to test the legality of these covenants by carrying a case arising in Washington, D. C., to the United States Supreme Court. There were at that time as many as seventeen cities in different parts of the country with covenants of like purport, some of them aiming at Italians and Jews. The Supreme Court unanimously sustained the judgment of the lower courts to the effect that these covenants had the legal force of contracts and did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment. This case was an apparent victory for the covenanters and legalized segregation, but in the long run it will be found tha, though it may modify the direction, it will not affect the volume of segregation. Covenants entered into by common agreement are canceled by common consent. The very block that was the subject of the test case in Washington is now occupied by Negroes, in uncontested tenancy, although the court decision forbids persons of Negro blood to buy or live in that block for a period of twenty-one years. Nor is the legal aspect of the victory final. The decision of the Supreme Court suggested a loophole through which the matter might be brought up for further adjudication. The next cast which the Negroes will take to the Supreme Court will hinge upon the inalienability of property rather than the rights of the race under the Fourteenth Amendment.

Unfortunately, segregation is begetting ill will between the races. The ordinary white citizen, who had never thought of the Negro except remotely as a being to be helped, pitied or ignored, when forced out of his home by Negro encroachment develops an antagonistic and bitter spirit.

The Negro is developing his own business enterprises to meet the needs of a segregated population. Until now this development has been disappointingly slow, but whatever business energy the race displays is found in these areas. At one time the Negro developed certain forms of business which catered exclusively to white patrons, such as barber shops, restaurants, catering and livery stables, but under modern competition such undertakings have become almost wholly a thing of the past. Every Negro community in our large cities has business streets where one sees encouraging indications of Negro business in the future. Strangely enough, in this respect, Harlem, the largest instance of segregation, lags far behind most other cities.

Whatever political power the Negro exerts is derived from segregation. In several of the large cities, such as New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Cleveland, he elects one or more members of the City Council and sometimes a member of the State Legislature as a result of this localized vote. A strong professional class has been

developed. The Negro preacher administers exclusively to colored parishioners. The physician has almost a monopoly of colored patients. More and more the Negro teachers are being assigned to colored pupils in the public schools. The Negro has established his own dance halls, theatres, and places of amusement. But the greatest marvel is seen in the rapid acquisition of property.

PUBLIC LEDGER
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MAR 16 1927

Segregation Laws

SEGREGATION laws and ordinances, designed to bar Negroes from white communities, for the second time have been held by the Supreme Court to violate the Fourteenth Amendment. In 1917 the Tribunal killed a Louisville (Ky.) law which forbade colored persons the occupancy of houses in lots where the greater number of dwellings were occupied by white persons. On Monday it applied the 1917 ruling to a similar law in Louisiana. These decisions ought to make the Negro's rights in the matter secure; but in 1926, in a case coming up from Washington, the Supreme Court ruled that covenants between individuals not to sell or rent properties to certain types of purchasers or tenants have the legal force of contracts and do not violate the Fourteenth Amendment. How far such covenants have gone in promoting segregation is not known; but segregation automatically has come in some cities as the result of social forces which seem to have had nothing to do with laws and technicalities. In these an unofficial segregation appears to have been the natural outgrowth of racial gregariousness.

KELLY MILLER ADVOCATES RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION THRU A MAGAZINE ARTICLE

By The Scribe

To the March number of "Current History" Professor Kelly Miller contributes an article bearing the title "Causes of Segregation," in which he explains, upholds and champions the residental segregation of Negroes.

A careful and dispassionate reading of the article will convince any one familiar with the subject that it is one of the strongest, if not the very strongest, of the auguments for Negro residental segregation that any of its advocates have heretofore put forth.

If the Nobel Prize should ever be awarded to the writer of the best article in 1927 favoring the segregation of Negroes in districts where it is numerically possible to do so, Professor Miller would be entitled to consideration.

Japanese and Chinese

In an article of more than three thousand words, Professor Miller has space for the statement of the arguments against segregation, of only one short paragraph of less than three hundred words.

Professor Miller makes it appear that the opposition of Negroes to residental segregation is due to the desire to intrude upon the neighborhood of white people. In this connection he says:

"In the Pacafic cities the Japanese and the Chinese live in self-sequestered communities by preference rather than by compulsion. There is no conscious sense of self-belittlement on the part of these non-white racial varities. It often happens that a group conscious of its own idiosyncrasies prefer its own community, to live according to its own manners, habits and social customs without embarassing proximty to alien onlookers. The Indian never seeks close residental relationship with the whites, but like Milton's Satan, feels that 'furthest from him is best.' But an inferiorty complex which traditional subordination has imposed upon the Negro has well-nigh robbed him of racial self-esteem. His attitude toward the white race is that of the subjunctive mood. Unlike the Indian, the burden of his refrain is "nearer to thee." Anything that tends to racial separation in any form he regards as an invidious discrimination which pushes him still further from the plane of equality with his white overlord. . . ."

Advantage and Advancement

"There is a certain type of tempermament among the Negro intelligentsia which dramatizes equality as the goal of their strivings. To this group discrimination on account of race is the last word of abomination. The suggestion of distinction meets with indignation. No form of raciai separation is tolerable. They deride the natural disposition to self-segregation as being derogatory to the doctrine of equality. To the agitation for rights is a more engaging pastime than calm and logical analysis of the factors involved in race advantage and advancement."

In another part of the article Professor Miller indicates that he has no faith in appeals to the courts. Referring, in this connection, to the Detroit situation and the Sweet case he says:

The Detroit Affair

"The charge of murder was not proved, and Dr. Sweet was acquitted. Yet this tragic incident had not the slightest effect upon the segregation movement in Detroit or elsewhere. The writer visited Detroit a few weeks after the trial and found that there was not the slightest change of mind on the part of either whites or blacks. We may count on more of these incidents in the establishment of residental boundaries between the races. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on the strength of the Sweet case, has issued a nation-wide appeal for $1,000,000 to fight the cause of segregation, but this fund, when raised, will be used mainly to defend the legal rights of Negroes to occupy property secured by due process of law, and will have little or no effect upon the real movement toward segregation."

Useless to Appose it

He further believes that segregation is a finality, and that it is useless to oppose it. He says:

"The destiny of the Negro population in large cities is clearly foreshadowed. The Negro is to live and move and have his social being in areas apart from the whites. About this it is needless to argue or debate, but merely to observe. The border skirmishes to determine the fixity or fluidity of the boundaries will be largely a question of supply and demand. Real estate dealers will pay more attention to providing housing accommodations for colored people suitable to their tastes and means of maintenance and relieve the points of pressure. The few wealthier colored men will not find it necessary to move beyond the racial boundaries in order to secure residences suitable to their financial ability and taste. A tacit understanding, though perhaps not a formal agreement, will be reached, honorable and satisfactory to both white and black, upon whose mutual good-will and cooperation the welfare of our cities and of our nation depends."

A VOICE FROM DIXIE

"Residential segregation is against the principles of the Constitution of the United States. The right to vote is guaranteed to every citizen of the United States. These rights are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and can, in no wise, be infringed upon."

The United States supreme court is speaking. It is directing its remarks to the city of New Orleans in the state of Louisiana, and the state of Texas. Through these centers, it is informing the entire South that its practice of passing unfair legislation against citizens of this great country must be brought to an end. It is telling the white South that the laws governing the Democratic primaries, which virtually govern the South, and from which one-half the citizens of the South are barred, must be removed from the statute books of the nation.

And immediately the South comes back in a loud, boisterous, determined voice: "This is a white man's country, and the white man shall rule it to suit himself. The Constitution and the supreme court be damned! If we can't disfranchise American citizens by one method, we shall do it by another. What matters it to us what method is employed as long as we accomplish our aim?"

And so it goes. Texas, according to her present governor, Dan Moody, will hasten a new law which will be just as effective as the old one recently declared unconstitutional. The object will be identical with the purpose which prompted the statute outlawed by the supreme court. New Orleans will accomplish segregation through another process—even if it is necessary to use midnight force. The spirit of our Constitution and the principles fostered by the founders of this nation mean nothing to those who can see only through the eyes of white supremacy and racial prejudice. Justice is not included in their vocabulary!

Segregation -1927

Georgia

Sale Of White Church To Negro Congregation Puts Ban On Realtors

BY JOHN W. HAMMOND

ATLANTA, Nov. 19.—One of the first cases of importance in which the license to do business in Georgia of concerns dealing in real estate have been suspended by the Georgia Real Estate Commission was concluded at a meeting of that commission in Atlanta yesterday, at which orders were issued by the commission against the National Finance Corporation, of Savannah and against Edward S. Stoddard, realtor of Savannah.

The orders of suspension were issued under the Georgia law of 1925, in which the Real Estate Commission was created, and provides that "the license of Edward S. Stoddard as a real estate broker be and the same is hereby suspended until noon, December 30, 1927." The same order is issued to apply to the National Finance Corporation.

The Real Estate Commission is composed of Josiah Flournoy, of Columbus, president; A. W. Lucky, of Augusta, and G. A. Mercer, of Savannah. Mr. Mercer was disqualified in the case against Stoddard and the Finance Corporation, through participation in a hearing of the same matter by the Savannah Board of Trade.

The matter involved was the sale of property in Savannah owned by the Second Baptist Church, of that city, located at Duffy and Abercorn streets, to the Asbury Methodist Episcopal church, a congregation of negroes, and which attracted wide criticism and agitation in Savannah. Growing out of the transaction charges of deception, fraud, misrepresentation and excessive commissions were brought. Several hearings were held in Savannah and the case finally was disposed of here yesterday, notice of the action of the board being sent out today by Miss Mary Bradford, secretary.

It was charged that, when the Baptist church property was listed for sale the provisions were such that it could not be sold to negroes; that Stoddard negotiated with the negro congregation, made terms of sale with them, accepted a $250, binder which he later did not return and, in order by circumlocution to put through the trade, entered into a deal with Barney Marcus, head of the National Finance Corporation, for a consideration of $1,000, to set up a series of "dummy" purchasers of the church property, from whom it would thereafter be transferred to the negro congregation for $15,000 and a time agreement of $17,000.

Mr. Stoddard contended that the committee representing the Baptist Church knew negotiations were being made with the negro congregation.

The Real Estate Commission held that there was an excessive commission, beyond that authorized by law, charged in the matter, and that the Act of 1925 had otherwise been violated, and for that reason orders of suspension were issued against the Finance Corporation and against Stoddard.

DYNAMITE HOMES OF ATLANTA NEGROES

Woman and Husband Near Death After Mysterious Blast. Startling Plot Is Seen. Move To Stop the Reign of Terror

Special to the St. Louis Argus.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16.—Mysterious explosions that have created a reign of terror in the colored residential districts of Atlanta claimed the latest victim Saturday morning when the home of Oscar Ward, 380 Gray street was bombed and Ward and his wife were so badly injured that they were taken to the Grady hospital where they are now hovering between life and death.

Stirred by the growing menace of the dynamitings the colored citizens demanded that the law take some definite action. Startling revelation regarding the explosions and fires that have occurred mysteriously causing much loss in property and injuries to Race citizens is promised when Detective Lieutenant T. D. Shaw goes before the grand jury Friday to seek indictment of parties responsible for the series of outrages.

Many fires have occurred in the colored district here lately and they are believed to be of incendiary origin.

In the explosion Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, who were asleep, were blown high into the air and their beautiful home almost completely wrecked. The house in which they lived is owned by a white man, George McMillian, who lives just around the corner from the scene of the explosion.

SAVANNAH, GA., Pre

AUG 2 01927

LAST COLORED OWNER CHATHAM CRESCENT LOT SELLS PROPERTY

THIS MAKES THE ENTIRE TRACT OWNED BY WHITE PEOPLE

Among the 2.400 lots which comprise Chatham Crescent, the finest residential section in the southeastern part of Savannah, on Forty-ninth and Fiftieth street, near Waters avenue, a few lots have remained in the possession of colored people, original owners before Chatham Crescent was put on the market by Harvey Granger years ago. By the purchase last week of lots 183, 184, 185 and 186, Canty ward, on Fiftieth street, Mr. Granger has eliminated the last piece of property in this section owned by negroes.

Sale Is Made.

William Garrard, sales manager of the Chatham Land & Hotel Company, made the sale from Frances Johnson, colored, to Mr. Granger and H. Emmett Wilson, represented her interests in the matter. It is understoow she obtained for her property exactly the same price at which Mr. Granger is selling his other lots on this street, namely, $35 per front foot.

The five-room cottage in which Frances Johnson now lives is to be removed, under the terms of sale, before October 1st. She plans to have it taken down and rebult in a section of the city where colored people live.

Where Located.

This purchase by Mr. Granger opens for development one of the most beautiful blocks in the southeastern section of Chatham Crescent, that portion of Fiftieth street (now paved) bounded on the east by Harmon street and a two-acre park, and on the west by Paulsen street. The land is elevated higher than the surrounding territory, and there are a number of fine, large trees, gum and oak and ash and persimmon, which add greatly to the attractiveness of the lots.

The reason for this, said Mr. Garrard, is that, thirty years ago when this land was first farmed by colored people, they selected as sites for their homes this high spot through which this portion of Fiftieth street now extends, and also permitted many of the trees to remain around their houses; the balance of the land, used for farming purposes, was cleared of all trees.

Mr. Granger has been ready to purchase this and all other property belonging to colored people in this section for sometime, but it was only last week that Frances Johnson, the last of her race to hold title, consented to sell.

Other Lots Sold.

Last November Mr. Granger bought two entire blocks on Forty-ninth street extending from Waters avenue to Paulsen, from the Wage Earners Bank (colored), and then subsequently sold all of this property to S. S. and R. W. Ellis, W. W. Morrison, John Branan, Mrs. Leslie Inez Wilson, and others, with the result that fifteen homes have already been built on these lots. Also last November Mr. Granger purchased lots 181 and 182, Canty ward, on Fiftieth street, from Charlotte Mifflin, colored. But Frances Johnson, living as the sole colored person in the midst of one of Savannah's finest white residential districts steadfastly refused to sell her old home until a few days ago.

About 2 years ago three corners of Forty-eighth and Habersham streets passed, by sales from the hands of negro owners to white people, thus clearing up the situation in that section. The sale of Frances Johnson's place eliminates every negro owner from the region south of Victory Drive to the city limits between Bull street and Waters avenue—the finest residential section of Savannah.

How Can We Live Together Unless We Agree?

Atlanta is a great and growing city, of approximately $325,000 people—100,000 of which are colored people, entitled to enjoy in common with all other people the right to work, have a home and enjoy the liberty and protection of the municipality.

Independent

But how can we live together side by side, unless we agree and have a common understanding among curselves?

11-17-21

Let us get together like men and women, find out our difficulties and find common ground for the peaceful settlement of all our troubles. All of our difficulties are human and solvable, and we have the intelligence and common sense to settle them.

Atlanta Ga

Some of our troubles can not be settled by the law, because all of the people are not law-abiding, but until the day when all the people will accept the law literally, as interpreted by the courts, let us seek some common sense way of handling our immediate vexatious problems.

The question of segregation is now threatening the safety of the life and property of the community. The homes of law-abiding citizens are being bombed and dynamited too often—all because a certain class of white people object to having colored people as their next-door neighbors. It is charged that white people are encroaching upon residential territory belonging to Negroes, and that Negroes are doing the same thing in white communities.

If this is true, and in a way it is true, can't we settle this question of residence between the races without murder, destruction of property and the shedding of blood? The Independent says yes, and let's get on the job. Let the Chamber of Commerce, Civitan Club, Kiwanis, Rotary, Presidents', Lions Clubs and the Interracial Commission get together and set up a Contact Committee composed of both races to which all these and similar questions may be submitted for adjustment.

It is true that the highest court of the land has said that a man has a legal right to live wherever he can buy, it matter but wisdom and common sense s[illegible] that it is not always wise to insist upon your rights, for the time being.

Without surrendering any right under the law, it would be far better when these conflicts between the races arise, because of too near resident contact, for the races to agree upon a line of demarcation, to the end that each race go so far, and no further; and in order that these agreements may be fair, just and equitable, let the contact organization make adjustments in the location of schools, churches, residents, social service centers and other civic activities. Such adjustments of racial difficulties would far outweigh in peace, harmony and prosperity, bombs, dynamite and the torch now in the hands of the outlaws and anarchists.

It is up to the church, civic, religious and commercial organizations to set up this contact organization for the good of all. Until this is done or some other means of adjustment is established, the life and property of every Atlantan is at the mercy of the bomb-thrower, murderer and outlaw.

Residential settlements have a social cast, and while the law does not recognize it, some of us feel that we have the right in a way to select our neighbors, and protest against objectionable people living next door to us.

We colored people often raise the question of segregation among ourselves, when objectionable characters move next door to us.

Atlanta is a highly intelligent and cultured community, and can, and ought to settle all of her difficulties in a Christ-like manner, rather than like savages with the torch, the bomb and the shotgun.

Unless something is done our million-dollar fund to sell Atlanta to the world will be wasted. People are not coming, nor will they invest capital in a place where life and property are not safe. A Contact Organization will settle this question.

Segregation - 1927

Georgia.

Savannah, Ga. News

DEC 31 19

COUNCIL HOPES NEGROES WON'T BUY

SECOND BAPTIST SITE

Passes Resolutions Deprecating Likely Purchase

City Council last night passed the following resolution offered by the committee of the whole regarding the sale of the Second Baptist Church site at Abercorn and Duffy streets, from which subsequent sales reported there has been discussion and uncertainty whether the property would pass into the hands of a negro church congregation:

"Be it resolved, by the Mayor and aldermen of the city of Savannah, in Council assembled, and it is hereby resolved by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor and aldermen do not believe it to be the best interests, peace, happiness and welfare of the citizens of the city of Savannah for a colored congregation to purchase and use a place of worship in a part of the city which is given over exclusively to residences occupied by white persons, and, therefore, do not approve the reported purchase by a colored congregation of the church formerly owned by the Second Baptist Church on Abercorn and Duffy streets, and in view of the fact that our interracial relations have been so pleasant during the past two years, we earnestly hope, if there is any truth in the report, that the colored congregation concerned will abandon the contemplated purchase, which might disturb to some extent these pleasant relations, and especially in this particular neighborhood."

Homes of Atlantans Destroyed by Dynamite

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 12.—Two homes in opposite sections of the city were dynamited last Thursday night after warning to their occupants to move had gone unheeded. The front porch of the residence of Zack Cook was demolished and the windows of an apartment house nearby, occupied by white persons were smashed by what police said was a large quantity of dynamite. Mose Lindley reported an attempt to dynamite his home, but said the only resulting damage was a large hole in the front yard. Cook is said to have left the city last Friday.

APR 4 1927

PROPERTY HOLDERS VOICE OBJECTION

Sale of Second Baptist Church to Negroes

CORRESPONDENCE GIVEN

Objectors Say Property Values Will Decrease

Since consummation of the sale and ultimate occupancy by the purchasers of the Second Baptist church property on Duffy and Abercorn streets, the objection voiced by property holders in that neighborhood has not abated. Feeling among the property owners has resulted in an open letter to the Morning News, signed by seventeen people who contend their holdings are affected, giving their knowledge of the transaction.

It is recalled the Second Baptist church site was sold to the Asbury M. E. church (colored). There were numerous details of the whole affair which attracted community attention. The matter was brought before City Council by the property holders urging that body to suggest in a resolution that the transaction be cancelled. Such a resolution was passed. After a period of some weeks, during which the property holders accomplished nothing towards preventing the sale to the negro congregation, the Asbury M. E. church took possession.

As stated in their letter printed, below, the property owners admit "the whole transaction has complied with legal requirements, but they should equally in all of their transactions consider the question of morality."

Following is the letter to the Morning News:

"We, as interested property holders, feel that in view of previous newspaper and other publicity that it might be well to set forth some of the facts surrounding the purchase by a colored congregation of the Second Baptist church property situated at Duffy and Abercorn streets.

"Last December there appeared in the public print a copy of a letter which was addressed by a property holder to E. W. Rakestraw, pastor of the Asbury M. E. church (colored), and it was about a month later on January 26th that Rakestraw replied to this letter as per copy attached herewith.

"The enclosed is a complete copy of the letter received from E. W. Rakestraw with the exception that there has been omitted four lines in which he made personal reference to certain parties. These have been eliminated because we do not want to introduce personalities into the discusison and the sense of the letter is in no way changed by the omission.

"On receipt of this letter you will note that a copy of same was promptly sent to Dr. W. A. Taliaferro, as per copy of letter which is also attached herewith. Dr. Taliaferro acknowledged receipt of this letter by telephone a few days after it was sent, but no reply has ever been made to same, and we believe therefore, that it is reasonable to assume that the letter from E. W. Rakestraw was a correct statement of the transaction, otherwise those concerned would have been interested in correcting any inaccuracies contained in his letter.

"As we understand them, some of the facts relating to this transaction, other than those given in Rakestraw's letter, are as follows:

"The City Council passed a resolution suggesting to the colored congregation that they not move into this white neighborhood. This suggestion seems to have been ignored.

"At a later date City Council, no doubt with certain facts and information before them, passed another resolution suggesting that the payment which the colored church had made on account be returned to them and the transaction thus closed. This suggestion has apparently been ignored.

"The executive committee of the Savannah Real Estate Board also passed a resolution similar to the first one passed by the City Council and, they desiring to ascertain whether the transaction had been handled in an ethical manner and in accordance with the standards which they expect of their members, asked the interested parties to appear before them and give them information in connection with this sale. We understand that representatives of the Baptist church replied that they had nothing to say and declined to discuss the matter.

"The colored congregation at about this stage of the proceedings approached a prominent attorney of this city who, we are told,, after making his investigations made certain recommendations to the colored congregation which, if carried out, would probably have meant the annulment of the transaction, but the negroes replied that their bishop did not want them to become a party to proceedings in which white people were involved. This naturally closed their connection with this attorney.

"We are told that a committee from the colored congregation then consulted an attorney with whom they had had previous dealings and they were advised to quietly take possession of the property and, presumably with this in mind, one night after nine o'clock the pastor gathered two or three automobile full of his members and with candles in their pockets they proceeded to the church and held services by candle and lamplight.

"About this time on the suggestion of certain property holders a letter was addressed to Bishop Richardson, to whom the colored congregation had referred as above, this letter having been written over three weeks ago and that letter was closed with the following paragraphs:

"'Please do not presume that we would for one moment try to suggest any course of action to you, but we have tried to set forth some of the facts surrounding this matter in the hopes that you will make a thorough investigation of this if it should come within your province, and advise us if you feel that you can do so, as to what may be expected.'

"'Personally, I will be glad to give you any and all information which I have and to refer you to disinterested parties who may be able to assist you in arriving at the true facts in the case, as there are a good many more things than time and space permit setting down at this time.'

"No reply having been received to this letter, another communication was then addressed the bishop under date of March 21 asking the courtesy of a reply and the only reply received to date we quote herewith in full as follows:

"'Your two letters received. I did not answer the former because I did not know what answer I wanted to make. I am not yet sure what I want to say.'

"We understand that the colored pastor announced from his pulpit on March 20 that he had heard from their bishop and that everything was clear for the congregation to hereafter occupy and hold services in their new building.

"With reference to the statement contained in E. W. Rakestraw's letter, where he states that he was told that the objection of the surrounding property holders was not general to their occupying this church, we will be glad to show to you or any interested party a list of the surrounding property holders who voluntarily signed a statement voicing their opposition to the negroes coming into this neighborhood and also signing a list contributing to a fund to be used in any steps which might prevent the occupancy of this church by colored people.

"The colored pastor sets forth in his letter that he knowingly became [illegible] the scheme or plan which

Waldosta Ga. Times

FEB 24 1927

PLAN NEGRO SUBURB

Tifton, Ga., Feb. 24.—T. J. Parker and associates have purchased from J. A. Eason, land lying immediately south of Tifton and are developing it as a negro suburb, material already having been placed on the ground for a number of houses and others will be built as need. The land lies between two other negro suburb, material already having been placed on the ground for a number of houses and others will be built as needed. It lies between two other negro suburbs and near the county negro high school. Most of the negroes around Tifton live out-side of the city limits, it being unlawful for a negro to own property in the city under a special provision of the city charter.

Atlanta
Georgia
JUL 1 1927

Citizens Protest Negroes Invading White Districts

A second meeting of protest of citizens of the first and fifth wards against encroachments of negroes into white districts will be held next Thursday night at English Avenue school, it was announced Thursday.

Cooperation of negroes will be sought in preventing alleged usurpation of white districts, and some plan to segregate the races will be devised leaders said.

A meeting was held Tuesday night at the Western Heights Baptist church and about 1,400 attended. A resolution bearing the signatures of several hundred white property holders agreeing not to sell to negroes was presented and agreements of John Allen and Aiken and Faulconer, leading negro real estate dealers, not to traffic in property for negro use in the section in question also was read.

A committee, which will suggest certain segregation limits, was appointed and will be ready to report at the session Thursday. The negro real estate dealers stated they realize southern white men are their friends, and pointed out that northern capitalists will not loan money to them on property owned by negroes. They, therefore, stated they were willing to cooperate in any way possible in assisting settlement of the encroachment question.

Homes Bombed When Tenants Didn't Move

Special to the Journal and Guide

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 10.—Unheeding warnings to move out, two colored families in opposite sections of the city suffered dynamiting of their homes Wednesday night.

The front porch of the residence of Zack Cook was entirely demolished and the windows in an apartment house nearby, occupied by white persons, were smashed by the detonation of what police say was a large quantity of dynamite. Cook's family was in the house but all escaped injury. Moses Lindley reported an attempt to dynamite his home, but said that the only damage was a hole in the yard.

It appears that these families live in sections of the city where whites do not want them. Both families had received threatening messages and a "committee" visited Lindley and warned him to move. Cook told the police that he would move as he did not want to lose his life. In fact he was willing to leave the city. Lindley said he was undecided.

ATLANTA "COMMITTEE"

BLAST HOMES WHEN NEGRO

FAMILIES ORDERED TO

LEAVE, REFUSE TO GO

(Preston News Service).

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 8.—Two Negro homes in opposite sections of the city were dynamited Wednesday night after warnings to their occupants to move had gone unheeded.

The front porch of the residence of Zack Cook was entirely demolished and the windows in an apartment house nearby, occupied by white persons, were smashed by the detonation of what police say was a large quantity of dynamite. Cook's family was in the house but all escaped injury. Moses Lindley reported an attempt to dynamite his home, but said that the only damage was a hole in the yard.

It appears that these families live in sections of the city where whites do not want them. Both families had reecived threatening messages and a "committee" visited Lindley and warned him to move. Cook told police that he would move as he did not want to lose his life. In fact he was willing to leave the city. Lindley said he was undecided.

The first victim to report a bombing was Zack Wilson. The entire front of his house was demolished by the explosion and all of the windows in the house broken. Much damage was done to the interior of the dwelling. Windows were shattered in houses a block away by the shock of the blast. Wilson and his family were all at home at the time of the explosion, but no one was injured. He had been living in the house only a week and said that he had received warning to move out of the white neighborhood.

Mose Lindley was the second victim to report a bombing Thursday night. A dynamite was thrown into his front yard and exploded tearing a large hole into the ground and shattering windows of his home. Lindley said he saw several white men speed away in an automobile just before the blast occurred.

Police were placed on guard at the homes of both of the victims of the bombing. It was said that the guard would be maintained for an indefinite period.

BOMB HOMES OF NEGROES IN ATLANTA

Dwellers Had Been Warned To Move Out Of White Neighborhood. Police Put On Guard

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—Failing in attempts to frighten colored citizens to give up their homes located in white neighborhoods here through threats, white segregationalists resorted to violence Thursday night and bombed two colored persons homes located in white neighborhoods.

Savannah Man Faces Trial Before State Real Estate Board

Savannah, Ga., November 3.—(AP)—The trial of Edward S. Stoddard, a local real estate dealer, charged with the violation of the Georgia real estate law in 1925 in connection with the sale of the property of the former Second Baptist church, located at Duffy and Abercorn streets, to the Asbury Methodist Episcopal church, a colored congregation, was begun this morning.

The hearing is being held in the city courtrooms before two members of the Georgia real estate commission —Josiah Flournoy, of Columbus, and A. W. Lucky, of Augusta. C. A. Mercer, the other member, was disqualified because of his participation in a hearing by the executive committee of the Savannah real estate board when Stoddard was removed from the board after a hearing in connection with the same transaction.

Charges that have been filed against the National Finance corporation in connection with the same transaction will be heard after the case against Stoddard has been heard.

REAL ESTATE BODY REVOKES LICENSES OF TWO BROKERS

Punishment Meted Out to Savannah Operators Regarded as Commission's Most Drastic.

Suspension of the state licenses of two Savannah real estate operators, regarded as the most drastic action ever taken by the Georgia real estate commission since its establishment in 1925 and of far-reaching importance to brokers throughout the state, was disclosed with announcement of the commission's decision Saturday.

The punishment meted out by the commission after deliberating at its office here last week on evidence submitted at its hearing in Savannah early in November, is intended to bar from all realty brokerage transactions between now and December 30, the day before all licenses automatically expire, Edward S. Stoddard and the National Finance corporation, severally found guilty by the state body of violating the general assembly act of 1925.

Church Property.

The two Savannah brokers were charged at the hearings with participating in the sale of the former Second Baptist church property in Savannah to the Asbury Methodist Episcopal church, a negro congregation, as agents and go-betweens in the transaction involving misreprsentation, deception and receiving of a greater commission than entitled by law, on the part of one or the other. The commission's decision was based on a summary of these charges.

At the end of the period of suspension the state body may reinstate or withhold the defendants' licenses, according to its own discretion. Appeal from the decision just handed down by the commission is not considered likely, although the defendants have recourse to the state supreme court, it was stated here.

Details of the realty transaction, which resulted in expulsion of the brokers from the Savannah real estate board with subsequent investigation by the state commission and punishment as provided by the real estate laws of Georgia, were brought to light in the Savannah hearings. Leo A. Morrissy, attorney for the realty commission, charged that deception had been practiced by Stoddard on the Second Baptist church and on the sales commitee of the church, stating that the broker entered into negotiations with the negro congregation for sale of the church property listed with him for the consideration of $15,000 cash, $17,500 on time, and that the same day he drew up a sales ticket and received a cash binder of $250.

That when objections to the sale of property to negroes were voiced, Stoddard failed to return the binder, although he told the negro church commitee the sale was off, asserting the parcel had been withdrawn from the market, it was charged. He promised the objection would be smoothed out, it was alleged. Later he communicated with the committee, informing it that the property had been relisted, but with the price at $25,000, and that the property would have to be passed through several hands before going to the negroes in order to church membership, the charges said.

Arrangement for the "dummies" was made with the National Finance corporatoin, the head of which was to receive $1,000 in the deal, the attorney outlined. This course was described by the prosecutor as a flagrant deception throughout both to buyer and seller by denying to the seller that the property was to be sold to negroes, and telling the buyer that there was no real objection to the colored church owning the propery, Mr. Morissy said. In additoin to this, it was charged, Stoddard made a profit of $4,000, which was without the knowledge or consent of either buyer or seller.

Suspension Ordered.

The defense, represented by Shelby Myrick, attorney, denied the charges stating that Stoddard represented the Second Baptist church solely, that he never at any time represented the Asbury Methodist church and that the Baptist church committee was thoroughly conversant at all times and in accord with Stoddard's actions.

The decision announced by the commission here Saturday follows: "After hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel and reading the briefs filed by both in the above stated matter, it is considered ordered and adjudged by the Georgia real estate commission that the license of Edward S. Stoddard as real estate broker be, and the same is, hereby suspended until noon, December, 1927." The same action was taken against the National Finance corporation.

JURY WILL PROBE SERIES OF BLASTS IN NEGRO HOMES

Startling Facts to be Revealed, Police Authorities State—Another Dynamited Saturday.

Startling revelations regarding recent dynamiting of negro homes in the fifth ward will be made Tuesday when Detective Lieutenant T. D. Shaw goes before the grand jury to seek indictments of parties responsible for the series of outrages, it was revealed by the police officer Saturday.

Culmination of the series of explosions which have spread terror among colored residents of the ward during recent months came early Saturday morning when a blast of dynamite wrecked the home of Oscar Ward, at 380 Gray street, hurling Ward and his wife high in the air and sending them to Grady hospital suffering with injuries which were pronounced Saturday to be serious. The explosion occurred at 2 a. m., while the couple were asleep, and it was evident from the wreckage of the house that the dynamite had been placed directly under the bedroom.

The house was owned by George McMillan, white, who resides at 168 Simpson reet, just around the corner from the scene of the outrage.

Lieutenant Shaw on Saturday, while refusing to divulge the nature of the evidence uncovered in the police investigation, stated that he was satisfied they had ample proof as to the guilty parties to secure indictments and he added that the police department was determined to put a stop to this form of lawbreaking in Atlanta.

Lieutenant Shaw was assisted in his investigation by Detectives B. P. Gillespie and J. Lewis Whitley, following a preliminary investigation of the Gray street affair by Police Captain J. L. Gordon and Call Officers Claude Carroll and H. H. Hardy.

A virtual reign of terror, it is said, has existed among negro residents of the fifth ward during recent months, caused by a series of explosions which have wrecked houses and injured some of their occupants. No intimation was given by Lieutenant Shaw as to the possible motive of the perpetrators of the explosions.

Segregation - 1927

Illinois.

Posse Arms To Prevent Burial In New Cemetery

The mob spirit of the South flared in Chicago this week when "special constables" were sworn in to form the posse shown above, for the express purpose of preventing burial in a plot of land reecntly purchased by citizens of color in Worth township. Officials of the Burr Oak Cemetery Association that purchased the tract, while they have made no formal statement, have indicated that the display of force and violence will not drive them from their land. Residents of the township are making frantic efforts to incorporate a village to gain use of the State law forbidding the stablishment of a cemetery within a mile of the limits of a village.

ARMED FARMERS ON GUARD TO STOP NEGRO BURIAL IN GROUND NEAR HOMES

CHICAGO, —an. 7.—(AP) —Seven armed farmers were standing guard in Worth township, southwest of Chicago, today, to prevent the burial of a negro in a plot of ground there and which they believe would be the start of a cemetery for negroes.

The farmers, all property-owners, were said to have sought legal advice and to have decided to place themselves to prevent the establishment of such a burial ground in their neighborhood.

They said they were prepared to stand guard as long as necessary, although there was no indication today when, if at all, burials might be attempted.

THE SIEGE AND THE CEMETERY

For the past few weeks there has been much turmoil and agitation in one of the suburbs of Chicago, in regard to the location of a cemetery, owned and operated by a local colored company. Although the cemetery officials had complied with all of the requirements of the law, the farmers and citizens of the vicinity, a community already largely given to burial grounds—nineteen being located there at present—refused, by force of arms, to permit the interment of a body there last week. We hope that the claim of the citizens that their opposition is not based on color prejudice, but rather on the desire to bar additional burial grounds is truthful, but their bellicose attitude belies their contentions. The case is now in the courts where it doubtless will be adjudicated according to law, if not to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

If Burr Oak was threatened with an invasion of an enemy and there were colored troops sent to protect it, there is no doubt but that they would be received with open arms. If there was an epidemic of disease and Negroes immune from contagion were sent to care for the stricken and afflicted, they would be welcomed. But when he seeks a final resting place for the last sleep of his loved ones, many of whom have served the community, the state and the nation, he is met with an armed force. If they had taken only legal steps, as was and is their right, rather than attempted violence, there might have remained consistency in their plea of no discrimination. But their methods of lawlessness stamps them as outlaws and of being guilty of both rough and refined cruelties against the dead which are even absent among the heathen and pagans of old. That a town in the State of Lincoln could be so vulgar and depraved in this twentieth century is almost unbelievable.

2 BURIALS AT BURR OAK WINS FIGHT

Under Law Of Illinois The Ground Will Forever After Be Used As Cemetery

Burr Oak Cemetery had its second burial Monday, when Undertaker Frank Edwards interred the body of Elizabeth Bryant.

There two burials would seem to practically conclude the fight which white residents of Worth, Illinois, have made to prevent the colored owners of the burial ground at 127th Street and 44th Avenue from dedicating it as a cemetery. The first funeral was that of James Nimmer, 4657 Federal Street, held Wednesday, February 28, a small army of farmers headed by a deputy sheriff met the cortege which had proceeded to the grave yard under police protection and served a writ of injunction upon Undertaker Fred Johnson of 4534 State Street, and the officers of of Burr Oak Cemetery, who accompani him, among whom were President W. Louis Davis, E. H. Carry, Secretary W. Ellis Stewart, and Vice-President Claude A. Barnett.

The cemetery officials immediately went into court, retaining Schuyler, Ettleson and Winefield, in addition to their own counsel, Attorneys Weinstein and Earl B. Dickerson.

Judge Ira Ryner, in the circuit court last Friday, issued an injunction restraining the leaders in the movement among the citizens of Worth who claim that they want no more cemeteries in their midst, but who are suspected of wanting no more "colored" cemeteries, from interfering in any way whatever with the Burr Oak Association or its grounds. Immediately after the issuance of the writ, the funeral procession with Undertaker Fred Johnson, 4534 State Street, in charge, proceeded to the ground with five deputy sheriffs handed them writs of injunction as fast as they came. Beaten at their own game, they seemed determined to make the best of the situation. They now are patrolling they say to prevent any harm being done to the property which is under the protection of the courts of Cook County.

President W. Louis Davis, when asked for a statement at the Burr Oak Offices, 407 East 35th Street, said "Undertaker Frank Edwards buried our second body today, that of Elizabeth Bryant, and we are going right ahead with our plans to give Chicago one of the finest burial grounds in the country. Ten workmen today are completing the fence about the cemetery. And our fifty-foot sign goes up Monday. Our opponents haven't a legal foot to stand on. It has not been our desire to create any race friction, but we will fight to the last ditch to protect our rights and investments."

Lincoln the other cemetery in the Chicago district where colored people can be buried is a "Jim Crow" affair. The white people who own it have two cemeteries with a fence dividing them. They won't bury colored people in one, with our plans to give Chicago one of the finest burial grounds in the country. Ten workmen today are completing the fence about the cemetery. And our fifty-foot sign goes up Monday. Our opponents haven't a legal foot to stand on. It has not been our desire to create any race friction, but we will fight to the last ditch to protect our rights and investments."

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Lincoln the other cemetery in the Chicago district where colored people can be buried is a "Jim Crow" affair. The white people who own it have two cemeteries with a fence dividing them. They won't bury colored people in one, but wish to retain a monopoly on the other. The officials of Burr Oak are W. Louis Davis, president, Dr. M. O. Bousfield and Claude A. Barnett, vice president, W. Ellis Stewart, Secretary-treasurer and Earl B. Dickerson general counsel.

RENEW FIGHT ON CEMETERY AFTER NEGRO BURIAL

A protest meeting of Worth township residents has been called for Saturday night, following the burial yesterday of James Nimmer, colored, 4553 South Dearborn street, in a disputed thact of ground at 127th street and Forty-fourth avenue.

Feeling in the community is said to be high since the establishment of the seventeenth cemetery there.

Last Wednesday irate farmers filled in the grave before arrival of the funeral cortege. Yesterday the Negro officials of the burial association were armed with an injunction issued by Judge Ira Ryner.

"Regardless of the burial there," Attorney Charles Goodman for the farmers, said, "we will go ahead and incorporate the town of Aslip on March 5. Then an ordinance will be passed prohibiting the location of any cemetery within one mile of the village. We are confident that they will have to move."

W. E. Stewart, secretary of the Burr Oak Cemetery association, is equally confident. "We have buried a body there," he said. "That makes it a cemetery."

NEGRO IS BURIED UNDER PROTECTION OF COURT ORDER

Chicago, February 25.—(AP)—With an irate citizenry balked from interfering by a court order, the body of a negro—James Nimmer, 20 years old—was buried in Worth township today in a tract where residents of the village of Alsip for some time have maintained an armed guard.

Burial of one body under Illinois law establishes the tract as a cemetery. Because 11 other burial grounds are located in the township, residents have taken steps to incorporate a village in which under the law, cemeteries are not permitted.

Incensed at the success of the cemetery corporation, residents tonight were undecided as to what their next step would be, but there were rumors that the negro's body might be disinterred.

Previous to today one attempt to establish the cemetery by a single interment resulted in the rout by Worth citizens of the undertaker, the corpse and the funeral cortege. A previous injunction issued to residents of the township to prevent burial in the tract when it was shown that the cemetery corporation purchased the ground for cemetery purposes. The court recognized it as private property, to be disposed of as its owner decided.

Sunset Cemetery Boon To Negro Race

Motorists Who Spent Memorial Day on Grounds Delighted With Site.

Sunset Cemetery, the most beautiful spot in the country, located on the Summerville road, about a quarter of a mile north of Lake street, Glencoe, was visited by a representative of The Chicago Bee. The representative found 40 men and four tractors working on the shrubbery and drainage of Sunset Cemetery, the only Race cemetery on the North Shore. The cemetery is declared by critics, both horticulturists and floraculturists, to be one of the finest in the country.

When interviewed by the reporter, Mr. James Golden, sales manager of the concern stated: "Well, we have no kick, these lots are selling fast and we are going to keep it strictly a colored concern. It is not to segregate but to give your people something that they should have. Something that every other race has."

Three years ago Sunset was begun by a firm of experienced cemetery constructionists who planned one of the most artistic grounds in the country.

The grounds are fenced in and the entire area will make the various cemeteries take notice.

White People after it.

Little attention was paid to the project by members of the white Race until recently, when the management was given a very attractive offer for the entire acreage. They refused to sell.

Mr. Golden and M. N. Dreyfus the Evanston managers of the concern are urging that colored people of Chicago purchase lots in the cemetery. These lots will be a safe investment as well as a beautiful spot to bury loved ones in.

Many Motor to Sunset

Memorial Day was spent by many of our Race at Sunset. Many received their first impression of the project, and since that date lots are selling so fast that the management will be compelled to extend their holdings. Chicagoans and Evanstonians met at Horace Graves' Undertaking parlors and motored out to the cemetery which is about twenty miles North and West from Evanston.

The best and choicest lots are for sale now and the management has announced that in the event the lots are sold within the next two months many more added attractions will be added. The slogan, as told to the Bee reporter is to make "Sunset the grandest of them all."

Mob Orders Family Off 'White' Street

Champaign, Ill., May 6.—Aroused over the moving of a family into an exclusively "white" residential district on Charles St., in the southern part of Champaign, a mob of angry whites set the stage for a race riot here Wednesday night. They stormed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Foree and sought to drive the family out. Riot calls were sounded and the police reserves turned on the threatening mob. The Forees had just purchased the property at 107 Charles St.

Leslie Foree and his wife, Dora, although surrounded in their home, refused to be frightened by the mob. The whites invaded the premises while Mrs. Foree was alone. They had begun to form earlier in the evening, when two men residents of the district formed themselves into a committee and went from house to house enlisting the aid of other residents.

Incite Residents

"Niggers are moving into this block and we don't want them. Come and let's drive them out. We have got to keep our community strictly white," is what the committee of two is said to have explained while it made the house-to-house canvass.

There was a warm response. In a few minutes about 200 men, cursing and shouting, were swarming in the street on the way to the Foree home. The angry mob surged into the yard and to the front door. When Mrs. Foree answered the knock, the leader of the mob shouted:

"What do you mean by moving into our neighborhood? We don't want you here and you've got to get out. If you don't leave, there is going to be a whole lot of trouble. We're going to put you out if you and your husband don't leave at once."

While the leader of the mob issued its decree to Mrs. Foree, her friend went out the rear way and summoned the police. In the meantime Mrs. Foree defied the mob by declaring:

"I've put too much money into this property to give it up. I've paid for this house and I am not leaving unless I get back every dollar I've paid for it."

This aroused the mob to a frenzy. The leader shouted curses and they surged forward menacingly, but were halted by the arrival of the police. After some effort the police dispersed the crowd of men, who reluctantly left the scene shouting threats and curses.

After they had scattered, Foree and relatives of the family joined Mrs. Foree. They were re-enforced by neighbors in the district who were not white. When members of the white mob returned after the police had gone.

Trouble seemed imminent. Everybody was in a fighting mood when another call was sent for the police. Their timely arrival a second time prevented bloodshed. They ordered everyone off the streets. The mob members obeyed the order, but left warning the Forees to "get out."

Mr. and Mrs. Foree purchased the property two weeks prior to the trouble for $2,250 from a white real estate agent at 209 N. Neil St. It had been occupied by a white family. The Forees are not the first family of the Race to move into the neighborhood. Three other families live in the block, one of whom is Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hines, 203 Charles St., who also own their home. Mrs. Foree was a roomer in the Hines home until she moved into the newly purchased property.

Commmenting on the incident, Mrs. Foree said that she was terribly frightened when the mob approached her home, but she was determined to face them bravely and hold her own. "They didn't come into the house," she said, "but they were on my porch and many of them were in the street. I didn't know their intentions, but I faced them." Mrs. Foree said.

Mrs. Foree is a cook at Delta Pi Epsilon house. Her husband is a cook at the Southern tearoom. They assert that they don't want to make any trouble, but as far as the law is concerned, they know they have a right to stay there. However, they will give up the property if they can get back all the money they have put into it.

BOMBERS BLAST BOULEVARD FLAT AS OUST THREAT

Entrance Damaged, Window Shattered But Occupants Escape Injury

Following a series of anonymous warnings objecting to colored residents in that district, the apartment building at 447-449 Oakwood boulevard was badly damaged by the explosion of two bombs about 4 o'clock Saturday morning. One of the residents of the building, Mrs. Estella Reddo, investigator fo rthe local Red Cross Chapter, was blown from her bed by the force of the concussion but escaped serious injuries. Officers John O'Bryant, upon hearing the explosion rushed toward the building in time to see three men drive away in a high powered machine. He fired several shots at the bombers and one of them is believed to have been wounded.

Investigation revealed that one of the explosives was placed directly under the entrance to the building while the other is believed to have been placed under the front bedroom of Mrs. Reddo's apartment. All the pictures in the house were smashed by the blast, the piano was upset and the heavy tile around the hearth shattered.

Waringings Given

Glass windows and doors in the building on each side of the blasted apartment were shattered Mrs. W. P. Rogers, the other occupant of the Reddo apartment was unhurt but suffered tremendously from the shock.

The building is owned by Detective Seageant David "Big Six" Smith. It was learned that he has received several warnings concerning the undesirability of colored residents in that district. They became so numerous until the sergeant took out bombing insurance on the building.

Family Escapes Injury

In the flat above that of Mrs. Reddo, which is occupied by Sergeant Frank Starks, the pictures were likewise blown from the wall and the windows shattered. The policeman and his family, however, were not injured.

The theory of the police is that the motive for the revival of the bombing program is to terrorize colored residents and prevent them from moving into the Drexel boulevard district.

Mrs. Reddo recently returned from the flood area where she was engaged in doing relief work carried on under the supervision of the American Red Cross. While there, she sent back a report relative to the unfair discrimination which was being practiced there. Neither this nor the part which they played in the recent mayoralty election are believed to have actuated the vandals to resort to bombing, however, is the police theory.

Slogan Upheld, Claim

Since the rapid migration of colored people to this city from the south and the spread of their residential section to the southwest, Caucasian property owners on this street started a program to keep it "closed" to colored people and whenever possible use their slogan—"Keep Oakwood Boulevard White."

Segregation - 1927

Illinois.

BOOMERANGS

About seven years ago in Chicago "unknown" outlaws bombed fifty-seven of our homes and businesses without a single apprehension. The home of Jesse Binga was bombed seven times, the Appomattox club was not spared, neither was the home of our nurses on South Parkway held sacred. They even placed dynamite under our churches but the police were not able to find a clue or apprehend a single terrorist notwithstanding the fact that the notorious Kenwood and Hyde Park Property Owners Association had adopted the slogan that "They Shall Not Pass," meaning that we must be restricted to a certain residential area. After it became so profitable to property owners and real estate men to sell and rent property to us in the forbidden zone, the bitterness and terror subsided, and the "conscientious objectors" set about to make money out of us by raising rents and bloating the price of property. But the pendulum that swung out is now swinging back—it had to, and the bombs are being thrown all over the city with merry recklessness and abandon.

12-17-27

Out in the exclusive Kenwood and Hyde district a bomb was recently thrown, another on the "gold coast" on the north side, and on the west side, where the bombers were supposed to be drafted they are being thrown almost every night. This bombing is now operating as a boomerang, it is darting back to those who gave it its first momentum. Lynching is doing the same thing and will continue to do so. Whatever is practiced on us will sooner or later be practiced on our white brothers. Boomerangs come back.

LILY WHITERS TRY NEW HOAX ON SOUTH SIDE

The practice adopted by unscrupulous white persons of blackening their faces and hands to commit crimes, so that a chance witness would declare that the perpetrator was a person of the Race, is well known. An entirely new system is being put in vogue which parallels this practice.

Defender

White persons living in so-called white neighborhoods are sending out letters to other residents in the section, purporting to be signed by some man of the Race, imploring the owners and renters, for economic reasons to desist from living in these neighborhoods.

9-10-27

Chicago

The letter which is being sent out reads:

"Dear Brother: I, along with 50 other Colored men, lost my job today, because you and a few others [illegible] upon living in a white neighborhood where you are not wanted. Several hundred Chicago business houses have already adopted a rule not to employ Colored people who live east of Cottage Grove Ave., and many thousand of other businesses will follow in this rule, making it very hard for us to get work. There are plenty of houses and flats west of Cottage Grove, and by moving into them you will help your COLORED brothers and sisters to get work where they can't get it now.

(Signed) ROBERT JONES."

If you are the recipient of such a letter, know the source from which it came and throw it into the waste-basket.

BOMB WRECKS HOME

Four persons were seriously injured and one woman is reported missing last Thursday following the mysterious bombing of a three-story brick building in the southeast corner of Seventy-third and Indiana sts. Firemen and police are digging in the ruins for the [illegible] unidentified woman who did not escape the blast. The bomb explosion which shattered windows for several blocks and which awoke sleepers within a radius of a mile injured William Braxton, Hallie Stockdale, Marie Thomas and Lora Wilson. —Photo by Post-Dispatch

Chicago Defender 12-17-27

Segregation-1927

Indiana.

WHITES SEEK $50,000 FOR IND. SEGREGATION

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 2.—Carrying out their threat to fight to an end the neighborhood segregation question, following the success of the colored citizen here in gaining the repeal of the city ordinance establishing such restrictions, whites have started a campaign for a $50,000 fund to establish headquarter and carrying on expenses for a segregation movement.

The segregation advocators known as The White People's Protective League, in an announcement stated that its purported to raise money to protect the segregation ordinance and combat the efforts of the N. A. A. C. P. to suppress it.

HOME IS BOMBED IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—Bombing of the palatial home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Goodwin, well known local citizens, is blamed upon a white protective organization which is known to have registered a strong complaint over the purchase of the residence by colored Americans.

Mr. Goodwin, member of the city fire department, and Mrs. Goodwin, cateress, recently purchased the home through a white real estate dealer. Small damage was done by the bomb, which was thrown onto the front porch of the house by a gang of men in an automobile.

Segregation - 1927

Iowa.

DES MOINES

IOWA

FEB 15 1927

CHURCH IGNORES SALE PROTESTS TO NEGRO BODY

Corinthian Baptists Get Property.

Little significance is attached to the protests of residents near the First United Presbyterian church, Ninth and School streets, over the proposed sale of the church property to the Corinthian Baptist church, a Negro organization, according to J. B. Weede, chairman of the congregation of the Presbyterian church.

"We have planned to sell the church for the last three years to complete our projected consolidation with the Beaverdale Federated church," Mr. Weede said. "In that time, we have received only the offer of the Negro church, at a price to which both sides agreed.

"The members of the Corinthian Baptist church have every right to purchase the property. If residents have any objections, let them buy it themselves."

Mr. Weede declared that the objectors constituted only a negligible proportion of the neighborhood and that the movement is a recent one, although the transaction has been discussed for a long time. He also said that a few weeks ago the church body had sent a letter to the North Des Moines Improvement league, which he called the ringleader of the protest movement, naming the terms on which the property could be acquired. The improvement league was asked to find another purchaser at the same terms, if it had any objection to the Negro church, he said, but no action was taken by the league.

Mr. Weede said that the price agreed on by the two churches is $30,000. This price was determined by a group of architects, hired by the Presbyterian church, he explained.

Final action will be taken by the congregation of the First United Presbyterian church tomorrow night, Mr. Weede announced.

According to Mrs. W. O. Robinson, 1916 Ninth street, one of the leaders of the protestors, petitions of protest are being circulated among the residents of the vicinity.

Segregation-1927

Kentucky.

SEGREGATION DECISION RE-AFFIRMED

The United States Supreme Court has just handed down a unanimous decision re-affirming the decision in the Louisville case that laws having for their object the segregation of races are in violation of the 14th Amendment and unconstitutional and void.

Prejudice, racial intolerance, and white supremacy sentiment have apparently made such rapid stride throughout the country that it was believed by the New Orleans segregationists that the Court would reverse itself and by judicial decree repeal, in effect, the 14th Amendment so far as it protects the Negro in his property rights.

That it has refused to yield to the clamor of that element of the dominant race which still demands that that ancient and defunct decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scot case that "A Negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect," be regarded as the law of the land affords gratification to the entire Negro group and all lovers of justice of whatever race.

Carefully worded segregation laws couched in fair sounding language, purporting or pretending to safeguard the Negro no less than the white man's rights have but one object,—to deceive simple but just minded individuals and to evade the constitutional inhibition.

All Negroes and the average white man knows that when Negroes by act of law are forbidden to enter the market and buy for their own use or sell to any purchaser who wishes to buy land or houses for his own use they are deprived of the right of ownership and domicile and can and will be forced to own and live in areas that will be set aside for them usually if not always the most undesirable sections of a town or city always neglected and most often unfit for habitation.

The next fight should be to destroy contractual segregation. There should be a united and thoroughly prepared attack on this new and evasive form of segregation which has been once decided against us but which we believe when properly presented will go the way of the Louisville and New Orleans ordinances.

Whites On 18th Street Road On Rampage

Place Signs "Niggers Not Allowed"

Many Colored People Apply For Lots In Dunbar Subdivision

Is Louisville to have a Sweet Case? It is hoped not, but if the actions of certain white people are carried out to their illogical conclusions and if the declarations of certain Colored people are carried out to their logical conclusion there may be a case or cases in Louisville parallel to that in Detroit.

It will be remembered, Dr. Ossian Sweet, Colored, craved a certain house in a certain part of Detroit for his home. The people in that particular neighborhood objected to his having that home. Dr. Sweet had money, he had education, he had culture and refinement, but that did not matter because he also had a BLACK SKIN, and as all the rest of the people out that way had white skins—but not so much of the other things— they objected to Dr. Sweet. So they put up signs, "No Niggers Allowed Out Here," etc., and sent Dr. Sweet word "White Folks Only" and "We Mean What We Say." But Dr. Sweet got it in his noodle, somehow, that he was an American citizen and he would buy and live where he pleased. He had no less authority than the Constitution of the United States, and a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to back him up. But what is a Supreme Court decision between friends—white friends? So they said "No Niggers Allowed."

But Dr. Sweet went with his family to the home he had bought. And one fine night when a mob of white friends—it should be friends—attacked his home, he protected himself, with the result one white gentleman was killed and a few others hit here and there on their carcasses with some hot lead.

In court, Clarence Darrow made the point, every man has a right to live where he wills and can buy, and every man has a right to defend his home. Dr. Sweet now lives in his home in peace if not in harmony.

Recent events point to simillar case as coming to Louisville.

The Hutchinson Realty Company, which is not in business for its health, has for sale a plot of ground on 18th Street Road at Rockford Station, called the Dunbar Subdivision. Some years ago when Negroes were "invading white neighborhoods," a number of white realtors called a meeting with a number of Colored men in the Realty Building and proposed to them that the Colored people make up subdivisions for themselves and let white residential districts alone. This was applauded by white and Colored alike as a happy solution of a vexatious problem.

Now comes the Hutchinson Realty Company with the Dunbar Subdivision out on the 18th Street road with 120 building lots of 50 x 175 feet, advertising to Colored people a good place to build homes, rear their children etc., etc. And what do the white people out that way do? They hold meetings and denounce the entire Negro race, even the devils over in Africa; they tear down the Company's big sign and put upthese signs: "Nigger Don't let the Sun Go Down On You Here," "You Must Be White to Live in This Community," "White Folks Only On This Road, "We Mean What We Say."

Sounds just like Detroit said to Dr. Sweet. And it seems there are some Dr. Sweets in Louisville who do not believe in signs. Applications for lots have already been made to the Hutchinson Realty Company by a number of Colored people who say if the terms are made right they will BUY, BUILD and LIVE out there.

Mr. Ernest Hutchinson, head of the company, said to The News, which has been advertising the land —"I regret the white people out that way feel so bad about this thing. But we have the property to sell. Altho it is advertised as a Colored subdivision—we draw no color line and the white people can make a white subdivision if they wish. We are here to sell and will to anybody —white or Colored.

Last week The Louisville News carried a sensational article to the effect that white people out on the 18th street road were objecting to Colored people moving out there. The News said then, and repeats, that a number of Col ored people have applied for lots in the Dunbar Subdivision and the Hutchinson Realty Co. is trying to make arrangements to meet their demands.

That the white people out that way are crazy with their prejudices is shown by the folliwong poster that was passed this week:

Second Indignation meeting at St. Helens Commercial Club Friday, Sept. 2, at 8 p. m. Do you want a NEGRO subdivision in YOUR neighborhood? Would it affect your property? Think it over—your neighborhood may be next. Come—we want your opinion.

Of course, our white friends are clean out of line. **The Supreme** Court of the United States and the Constitution both say there's nothing to this stuff.

But the worst feature of it all is the activity of **Mr. Geo. Lubbers. Mr. Lubbers Has On** His Property Out At 18th and Rockfort: "No Niggers Allowed." Mr. Lubbers is rich today. **He made his money off of Negroes** at 12th and Walnut sts. For years he and his family lived at 12th and Walnut sts., in the heart of the Black Belt —Living Off of Negroes. Now he moves out on a country road and when Negroes want to move out there—**Mr. Lubbers** opposes them. But Negroes are **going out there.** Lubbers, almost fresh from Germany, and no one else can stop them.

First in peace, first in war first in all acts, deeds and thoughts of **patriotism—that is** the American Negro.

And shall we sit idly by and see foreigners, not even acclimated or naturalized, say we cannot dot his or that? **Forbid it Almighty God!**

Segregation – 1927

Louisiana.

SUPREME COURT ACTS AGAIN

RULES OUT RACIAL BANS

WASHINGTON, Mar. 17.—Laws aiming to exclude Negroes from white residential sections again were held invalid Monday by the United States supreme court in a case from New Orleans. Without a written decision, the court handed down an order affirming its position of 1917 when, in a case from Louisville, Ky., it declared a race segregation ordinance unconstitutional and discriminating.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 17.—The New Orleans "States" said Monday the decision that local and state segregation ordinances were invalid removed all restrictions barring Negroes from any residential section of New Orleans in which they wish to live.

Virtually 100 similar cases, pending in local courts, are expected to be dismissed.

The Pittsburgh Gazette Times, commenting editorially on the decision, had the following to say:

Negroes Win Again

Very unusual was the course of the United States Supreme Court Monday in announcing a decision on "authority of Buchanan vs. Warley." In the authority cited the Court previously had decided that a city has no constitutional right to discriminate against Negroes' ownership or occupancy of property. This same question has come before the Court in a variety of forms. As it never differs fundamentally decision always is the same.

In the Buchanan-Warley case the Court denounced an ordinance of the City of Louisville which prohibited Negroes from occupying houses in blocks where the greater part of the buildings were occupied by white persons. The unconstitutional discrimination was obvious. Yet this has not deterred other Southern states and cities from venturing likewise. The case so brusquely disposed of Monday arose from an attempt to enforce the laws of Louisiana and New Orleans prescribing conditions in which property may be occupied by the different races.

The principal effect of these rulings is to confirm the rights of Negroes, but it also confirms the freedom of whites to find a market for property where they can. The restrictions barring colored people from residence in specified areas likewise struck at the private property rights of the race for whose supposed benefit the laws were enacted.

It is not to be assumed that these decisions will put an end to attempts in the South to segregate the races, but that they will compel the adoption of methods not openly violative of the Constitution is clear. The legal status of the Negro is being defined gradually, which should help toward the solution of the "race problem" with less offense to the public conscience than has characterized past efforts in the same direction.

SEGREGATION CASE IN SUPREME COURT

New Orleans, La., March 11.—Great interest is being shown by our Race here in the segregation case being argued before the United States supreme court at Washington. The case grows out of an effort by Benjamin Harmon (white) to remodel a house at 322 Audubon St. with the idea of permitting it to be occupied by members of our Race.

J. W. Tyler (white) lived just across the street and he immediately took the case into the courts of this city under the segregation ordinance which prohibits members of our group from residing in the same neighborhood with the whites. After a lengthy legal battle which was bitterly fought through the civil courts the ordinance was finally unheld by the Louisiana supreme court in a decision written by Chief Justice Charles A. O'Neill. The case was carried to the United States supreme court on an appeal from this decision.

Francis P. Burns (white), first assistant city attorney, left this city last week to argue before the supreme court in an effort to prove the constitutionality of the city ordinance. The city officials maintain that the ordinance which separates the races is a reasonable exercise of police power.

SEGREGATION LAW DECLARED INVALID

Washington, March 14.—(AP)—Laws aiming to exclude negroes from white residential sections were again held invalid today by the supreme court in a case from New Orleans.

Without a written decision, the court handed down an order affirming its position of 1917 when, in a case from Louisville, Ky., it declared a race segregation ordinance unconstitutional and discriminating.

When the New Orleans case was argued counsel for Louisiana did not contend that there was essential difference between the Louisville and their own cases, but held that because of changing conditions a broader interpretation was necessary for preservation of peace and order. 3-15-27

Declaring negro migration has made the issue one of national scope, state counsel argued that a modified opinion would tend to promote better relations between the white and black races by permitting segregation of their residences.

The case was appealed by Benjamin Harmon, a negro, who had unsuccessfully attempted to convert his residence, in a white New Orleans community, into a two-family flat, the addition to be occupied by negroes. Permission was refused because of his failure to comply with city and state laws requiring consent of a majority of the white residents of the community.

It was the second important case decided in favor of negroes by the court within a week, last Monday a decision was rendered holding that negroes, under the federal constitution, have the right to participate in state primaries as well as general elections.

In a recent case originating in Washington, D. C., the court held valid contracts between white property owners binding them not to sell to negroes and declared that such contracts could be enforced.

TAMPA, FLA., Tribune
Washington
MAR 9 - 1927

NEGRO SEGREGATION BY STATE LAWS IS AIRED AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, March 8.—(A.P.)—A state's right to legislate against negroes setting up homes in restricted white residential sections was argued today in the supreme court.

"The case came from Louisiana on an appeal by Ben Harmon, a New Orleans negro who had been prevented under state and city statutes from converting his home into a two family flat for negro families without first obtaining the consent of a majority of the white persons who reside in the community.

Harmon's counsel drew an analogy between the Louisiana segregation laws and those of Louisville, Ky., which, the attorney declared, had been held unconstitutional previously by the court.

Harmon contended that under this decision the court was committed to the proposition that states and municipalities cannot control use of property purely on racial grounds.

Under questioning by the court, counsel defending the segration laws admitted that it was virtually impossible to make any distinction between the Louisville and New Orleans cases, but told the court changing times necessitated a new or modified interpretation of the problem.

The race problem, counsel insisted, was becoming more serious and due to northern migration of the negro, a modified position was necessary for the north equally with the south.

VOIDS LA. LAW TO SEGREGATE

By International News Service.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The segregation law of Louisiana, under which white and negro communities are established, was held invalid by the Supreme Court Monday.

Benjamin Harmon alleged that the New Orleans ordinance and the state law upon which it was based violated the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution giving negroes equal protection of the law.

Under the New Orleans ordinance, a majority of the residents on any street determined whether it to be a "white" or a "negro" community. A building permit was refused Benjamin Harmon on the ground that he was converting a house in a white community into a "double cottage," to be rented a negro.

CITES FORMER CASE.

There was no written opinion. The court referred briefly to a decision handed down a decade ago holding an ordinance of Louisville, Ky., invalid.

"A city ordinance which forbids colored persons to occupy houses in blocks where the greater number are occupied by white persons, in practical effect prevents the sale of lots in such blocks to colored persons, and is unconstitutional," said the court in that case.

"Such a prohibition cannot be sustained on the grounds that race segregation serves to diminish miscegnation and promote the public peace by averting race hostilities and conflict, or that it prevents deterioration in the value of property owned and occupied by white people," said the court.

VICE OF DISCRIMINATION.

"Nor does the fact that on its face it applies impartially to both races relieve it from the vice of discrimination or obviate the objections that it deprives of property without due process of law."

This was the second case recently in which the high court has knocked out laws which Southern negroes contended were discriminatory. Last week the court held invalid the Texas "white primary" law.

The present case was regarded as important to many cities, where va-

rious methods of segregating negroes and whites have been attempted.

NORTH SIDE NEWS
BRONX, N. Y.
APR 7 1927

RACE SEGREGATION

A separation of the white and negro populations into fairly well defined zones has long been observed in Northern as well as in Southern cities. This has been largely voluntary on the part of both elements, and when prosperous negroes have attempted to move into the better white neighborhoods, as a rule they have been checked by diplomatically disguised refusal to sell or rent to them. The effort to enforce segregation by law is comparatively recent, Baltimore's lead about ten years ago being followed by some half dozen other cities. Finally the Supreme Court intervened, declaring in the Louisville case that such law was in contravention of the fourteenth amendment. The same court has now ruled against the Louisiana segregation law and the municipal ordinances of New Orleans based thereon.

Presumably this will put an end to these attempts at legal segregation, for which real estate dealers are said to have been responsible. These wanted certain city districts set aside for one race, as simpler and more direct than the agreements among themselves to restrict sales, and as more effective because such agreements have not always been faithfully kept. They will now have to depend on the old private-agreement system and in the main, as formerly, it will serve. In one way or another virtual segregation will be brought about and maintained for the simple reason that it is the desire of the wealth and power of American cities, and is approved by municipal authorities if for no other reason because of the belief that it promotes public order by reducing racial friction.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.
MAR 15 1927

MUST FIND MODUS VIVENDI WITHIN THE CONSTITUTION

Louisiana cities, which took to the Supreme Court of the United States ordinances which attempted to do in a slightly new way what the old segregation laws of Baltimore and Richmond failed to accomplish, have lost their case, as was to be expected.

These laws attempted to prevent the sale of property to negroes in a district in which a certain proportion of the population was white and to whites in districts where the predominating element was colored. The Supreme Court was not influenced by this gesture of race-impartiality in restricting the right to use, possess and alienate property and declared it unconstitutional.

This result, which should have been fully discounted, we think will meet the approval of thinking men, even in the South. Especially since the Southern States have assumed the larger share of the burden of maintaining the Eighteenth Amendment, they must begin to acquiesce in something more than lip-service to the Fourteenth and the Fifteenth, which protect property and especially prevent discrimination on account of race. To do so both in the instance of property and of equal privileges, especially as to voting, is not irreconcilable with a modus vivendi to preserve reasonable race separation. As to property, the remedy is that of the restrictive deed; and as to voting, the solution will be delayed only so long as reckless politicians continue to lay a false emphasis on a condition that time has pretty well cured.

In fact, the really acute phase of the tiresome Negro Problem is to develop in the North, growing out of the spreading colored districts of the cities and already making itself felt in a natural sentiment to which a constitution always is a scrap of paper. For instance, the court action which New Jersey negroes are now pressing vigorously to compel the acceptance of negro children in white schools.

RESIDENT SUIT WON FOR GOOD

Bitter Fight To Segregate Negro Residents Finally Thrown Out Of Court In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 6 — Further favorable results of the U. S. Supreme court decision declaring residential segregation unconstitutional were seen here Friday when a bitterly fought segregation case of a years standing was thrown out of the local courts. The case was that of the Land development Company which sought to furnish homes for colored Americans in districts restricted to them by the New Orleans segregation ordinance, against the city.

Reverse Decision

The opinion briefly recited that on the authority of the decision of the supreme court of the United States the decree is reversed and the cause remanded for further proceeding."

Brought Suit

Theodore Catonio, for Frank Greco and other officers of the Land Development Company, all whites last June brought suit in federal court to restrain the city from enforcing the segregation ordinance against Joseph Guss, colored of 2328 Palmer avenue, and others occupying houses owned by the company in the square bounded by Palmer avenue, Clara, Calhoun and Magnolia streets.

Denied Injunction

On the ground that Judge Cage in civil district court had denied the injunction when it was sought of him and that the matter had other state court relationships, Judge Louis Henry Burns denied the injunction when the matter came up for hearing.

The effect of the appeals court decision, it was said, will simply be to clear the calendar of the pending suit, the supreme court action in a case taken directly from the supreme court of Louisiana having "settled the controversy for all practical purposes."

STAR-GAZETTE
ELMIRA, N. Y.
MAR 21 1927

NOT AGREEABLE TO SOUTH.

When the United States Supreme Court ruled a few days ago that ordinances in New Orleans and other Southern states intended to bring about segregation of races were unconstitutional, it created general disappointment throughout the South, where the negro question is prominent.

Two acts passed by the Louisiana Legislature to encourage or compel segregation, also go down; and it is probable that similar acts in other Southern states take the same course.

A negro planned to convert a house into a two-family flat and rent it to people of his own race. This was in a residential section of New Orleans populated by whites. He was enjoined from doing the work, and the case was carried to the highest court of the land.

By the decision of the court it is determined segregation of races and colors in cities cannot be accomplished legally by ordinance or legislative enactment. Conditions may be controlled by the peoples of different races or color reaching an agreement among themselves. Or, control is possible when the uses to which property is to be put is prescribed by deed of conveyance which shall limit the uses to certain purposes.

Under this ruling, negroes are restricted from attempting to bar whites from purchasing and occupying property in sections which they may have chosen for themselves—although there must be very little danger on that score. Restrictions by legislation or ordinance against any race cannot be imposed, and may only be controlled through the somewhat difficult process of securing it in the identure.

This decision follows one made several years ago where an ordinance in Louisville, Ky., sought to prevent the sale of lots to negroes or from occupying houses in blocks where the greater part of the houses were occupied by white people.

It is not possible to see how any other decision could be expected under the 14th constitutional amendment which guarantees to all citizens the right to acquire, enjoy and use property, and does not say blacks may be segregated or whites may be segregated.

A short time previous to this decision, the same court ruled the negro could not be legally prevented from attending party primaries in which he wished to vote. The two decisions will be somewhat embarassing to whites in those cities and towns where the colored population largely outnumbers the white popula-

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Segregation — 1927

ORLEANS SEGREGATION CASE UP MARCH 7

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Lays Charbonnet, attorney retained by the New Orleans branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to fight the Louisiana and New Orleans residential segregation ordinances, has visited Washington and conferred with Judge James A. Cobb on the case which goes before the U. S. Supreme Court on appeal, March 7.

Judge Cobb informs the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. that the case is the first on the Supreme Court's calendar that day.

NEGROES WIN APPEAL ON SEGREGATION LAW

Louisiana Restrictions on Residence Held Invalid.

BY ARTHUR HACHTEN
Universal Service Staff
Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 14. — Negroes won another victory in the United States Supreme Court today, when the tribunal ruled that property owners have no authority under the constitution to pass laws which bar negroes from living in white communities.

The Louisiana segregation law, under which white and negro communities were established, was held invalid by the high court, reversing an opinion of the Louisiana Supreme Court.

The United States Supreme Court today also granted a petition for review of a Texas federal court decision enjoining the "Colored Shriners" from infringing upon the name and paraphernalia of the white Shriners.

The Texas Supreme Court had held that the colored order, called the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was infringing upon the white order known as the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

A week ago the high court set aside a Texas law which barred negroes from voting in Democratic election primaries.

Benjamin Harmon of New Orleans carried the appeal to the Supreme Court on the Louisiana segregation law. He alleged that a New Orleans ordinance, based upon state law, was a violation of property rights without due process of law and in contravention of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

Under the Louisiana law it was made unlawful for white persons to establish a home residence on any property located in a negro community, or for any negro to establish a home residence on any property located in a white community, except on the written consent of a majority of the persons inhabiting such community, residing within 300 feet.

Supreme Court Lifts Negro Ban

Louisiana Law Excluding Blacks From White Communities Held Unconstitutional

Washington, March 14—All segregation laws, designed to bar the Negro from white communities, look alike to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1917, in the Buchanan-Warley case, the Court killed the Louisville law. To-day it reversed the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the Ben Harmon v. Joseph" of the Louisville case.

The Buchanan-Warley opinion was handed down Nov. 5, 1917. It related to a city ordinance which forbade colored persons the occupancy of houses in lots where the greater number of houses were occupied by white persons and, in practical effect, prevented the sale of lots in such blocks to Negroes. The Court held it unconstitutional.

The Acts of Louisiana and the ordinance of New Orleans in question, make it unlawful, on the sole ground of race or color, for a white man or a colored man to establish a home residence on any property in a Negro community or white community, unless he obtains the further consent of a majority of the opposite race.

Tyler, the white man, and Harmon, the Negro, owned homes on opposite sides of the street. Harmon planned to convert a single cottage into a double one and rent it to a Negro family. Tyler brought suit to stop him, declaring he had not obtained the written consent of a majority of the white persons of that community. A lower court decided against Tyler, but on appeal, he won in the State Supreme Court, and the Negro appealed to Washington.

LOUISIANA WHITES DEFY SUPREME COURT

NEW ORLEANS.—With more than a hundred suits on file in different courts to oust Black Americans from places in which they abide in white sections of the city, New Orleans and Louisiana face what may result in serious trouble as a result of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in which Benjamin Harman, a Negro, was given the right to rent a part of his house to a Negro family. The house is located in one of the most exclusive residential sections of the city.

Three dynamite bombs have been thrown at the house of a Negro in a white section. Dynamite has been exployed twice under a colored theatre. Several crimes upon the persons of Negro people are said to have occurred when the victims refused to move from white sections. Police are said to have been on the lookout for any untoward movements that may bring about trouble. And every device to frighten Black Americans from white districts is veing used.

SEGREGATION IS HELD INVALID BY SUPREME COURT

Two Louisiana State Laws and City Ordinances Thrown Out

Washington.—The U. S. Supeme Court today reversed lower court decisions upholding New Orleans city and Louisiana state regulations segregating white and colored residences.

Chief Justice Taft announced the decision without opinion.

The court today threw out two Louisiana State laws and city ordinances of New Orleans and, in doing so, simply cited its opinion made in 191[illegible] the case of Buchanan vs. Warley from Louisville, Ky.

The fact the decision was not accompanied by opinions indicated the court was unanimous and thought the points of law were not even questionable enough to need elucidation.

ANOTHER RULING

Again the Supreme Court of the United States has asserted itself in noble fashion, it now holds that the State and municipal codes segregating black people in Louisiana are unconstitutional. This decision following in the wake of the "white primary law" finding seems to sound the note of fair play and justice, if not that, it at least shows that the Supreme judicial body of the land is not going to make a practice of putting itself on record as being opposed to the black citizens of the nation.

Some years ago the Supreme Court made some questionable decisions in regards to the darker Americans and to the all of these decisions Mr. Justice Harlan dissented and there was so much logic and reason as well as legal philosophy in his dissent that Mr. William Howard Taft who then a professor of constitutional law at Yale University stated that in his opinion the Supreme Court had been obviously and apparently very unfair in dealing with the black people. Taft is now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and while we do not hold a brief for him as a champion of our cause he has been in accord with the majority of justices in reaching these last two decisions that give us hope and courage. When the Supreme Court frowns on segregation there is little left to do but to so conduct ourselves as citizens and property holders that we will not righteously offend our neighbors.

"Professuh" Aaron E. Malone, he of the poseur characteristics and consistently "Sambo-gambian" philosophy, is said to have loftily turned down a settlement of $100,000 proffered by mutual friends who desire to see Poro College rescued from the hands of his white receiver, Conrad Paeban. Thus he writes his own epitaph. From the inception of the present court action, the sentiment has veered toward Mrs. Anna Turnbo Malone, whose brain-child Poro College is, beyond a doubt. For this good woman to offer of her very own this sum in settlement convinces even the most skeptical that she places the good-will of Poro above any and all other considerations. "Professuh" Malone's refusal to accept these terms brands him forever as a traitor to the best interests of his peopde whom he claims to serve. Even a Senegambian would not thus fly in the face of Providence. "Give me all or I'll break it up," is true "Sambo-gambian" philosophy.

Louisiana's Segregation Law Is Unconstitutional, Says United States Supreme Court Decision

Chief Justice Taft Hands Down Decision, In Which Buchanan-Warley Case From Louisville, Ky., Is Cited As Precedent

The text of the opinion handed down November 5, 1917, by the U. S. Supreme Court, read by Justice Day, in the segregation case of Buchanan-Warley, from Louisville, Ky., on which the New Orleans decision on Monday is based, is as follows:

"The authority of the state to pass laws in the exercise of the police power, having for their object the promotion of the public health, safety and welfare, is very broad and has been affirmed in numerous and recent decisions of the court...But it is equally well established that the police power, broad as it is, cannot justify the passage of a law or ordinance which runs contrary to the limitations of the Federal Constitution.

"That there exists a serious and difficult problem arising from a feeling of race hostility which the law is powerless to control and to which it must give a measure of consideration may be freely admitted. But its solution cannot be promoted by depriving citizens of their constitutional rights and privileges. The right which the ordinance annulled was the civil right of a white man to dispose of his property if he saw fit to do so to a person of color and of a colored person to make such disposition to a white person."

Chief Justice William Howard Taft, on Monday, March 14, handed down a Supreme Court decision, in which the Louisiana and New Orleans segregation laws were declared unconstitutional, thereby reversing the lower court decisions which had upheld the state's attempt to segregate white and colored residences.

A New Orleans ordinance and two state laws provide that owners of property must obtain the written consent of a majority of persons in a community before renting for residential purposes to persons of the opposite race.

Based on Kentucky Case.

Chief Justice Taft based the Court's opinion upon a decision rendered in the case of Buchanan vs. Warley, 245 U. S. 60, which involved a segregation ordinance in the city of Louisville, Ky., in which the Court held that a city ordinance "which forbids colored persons to occupy houses in blocks where the greater number of houses are occupied by white persons is in practical effect prevents the sale of lots in such blocks to colored persons and is unconstitutional "and in violation of the 14th amendment.

The New Orleans case arose from the action of Joseph W. Tyler, a white man, who owned property opposite to a house owned by Benjamin Harmon, a Negro. Harmon planned changing his house into a 2-family building and to rent to colored tenants. Tyler brought suit to stop the improvement, saying that Harmon had not obtained written consent of a majority of white persons in the community.

A lower court decided in favor of Harmon, but Tyler appealed and won a verdict in the State Supreme Court. Then Harmon backed by the New Orleans branch of the N. A. A. C. P., appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

The New Orleans State, in its issue of March 14, says that about one hundred similar cases pending in local courts are expected to be dismissed as a result of the decision.

SEGREGATION LAW OF NEW ORLEANS IN SUPREME COURT

Washington, March 8.— (AP) —A state's right to legislate against negroes setting up homes in restricted white residential sections was argued today in the supreme court.

The case came from Louisiana on an appeal by Ben Harmon, a New Orleans negro, who had been prevented under state and city statutes, from converting his home into a two-family flat for negro families without first obtaining the consent of a majority of the white persons who reside in the community.

Harmon's counsel drew an analogy between the Louisiana segregation laws and those of Louisville, Ky., which, the attorney declared, had been held unconstitutional previously by the court. Harmon contended that under this decision the court was committed to the proposition that states and municipalities cannot control use of property purely on racial grounds.

Under questioning by the court, counsel defending the segregation laws admitted that it was virtually impossible to make any distinction between the Louisville and New Orleans cases but told the court changing times necessitated a new or modified interpretation of the problem.

The race problem, counsel insisted, was becoming more serious and due to northern migration of the negro, a modified position was necessary for the north equally with the south.

NEW ORLEANS NEGRO SEGREGATION INVALID, SUPREME COURT RULES

Washington, D. C., March 14.—Louisiana state and New Orleans municipal segregation codes under which Negroes are barred from residence in predominantly white communities where a majority of the white residents have not given their consent in writing were held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme court today.

The case came up from New Orleans, where a Negro, seeking to rent apartments in a white community to other Negroes, was enjoined and carried his contention that the restrictions were invalid and unconstitutional to the state Supreme court.

The latter court's ruling upholding the injunction order was reversed in today's decision, which briefly cited as ground for the reversal "the authority of Buchanan vs. Warley."

The latter case, decided in 1917, involved a Louisville, Ky., ordinance, prohibiting Negroes from occupying homes in blocks where the majority of residents were white. That ordinance, the Supreme court decided, was unconstitutional because its effect was to prevent the sale of property to Negroes.

All Restrictions Differ.

New Orleans, La., March 14.—(AP)—The New Orleans States said today that the decision of the United States Supreme court that local and state segregation ordinances were invalid removes all restrictions barring Negroes from any residential section of New Orleans in which they wish to live.

Virtually a hundred similar cases pending in local courts are expected to be dismissed as a result of the decision.

DEMOCRAT-CHRONICLE
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MAR 17 1927

The South Begins to Worry

The Supreme Court of the United States has just declared invalid a Louisiana law segregating Negroes in residential districts and barring them from other districts except on written consent of a majority of residents. The state Supreme Court upheld the law which the Federal court now holds to be void. This and the other recent decision overruling a Texas law barring Negroes from primaries are calculated to make Southern political leaders thoughtful. For until now the South has been left free from interference by court or Congress to nullify the Constitutional amendments giving Negro citizens civic rights.

The South paid no attention to the Nineteenth amendment enfranchising Negro women, since it was quite as easy to keep them away from the polls as to keep their men folks away. On the other hand, the South welcomed the Eighteenth amendment as not likely to hamper their ruling class to any great extent while enabling them to keep their Negro citizens under closer control. Not unnaturally, therefore, they find exceedingly disturbing the growing sentiment in the North and in our highest court to compel their obedience to the Constitution as a whole instead of permitting them to select the provision of it they approve and the others that they will nullify. They begin to realize also that the Northern members of Congress are no longer "doughfaces," as the South contemptuously called them in earlier years, meekly accepting Southern domination, but are able and willing to put up a fight. Hence if Northern states can be denied the right of electing senators of their choice, what senator from a Cotton state could not be excluded on the ground, which is incontestable, that his election was a farce, since half, more or less, of his constituents were denied the right to vote? The South seems likely to see some things in a new light in years that are near at hand.

More Bombings In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 9.—(By A. N. P.)—Several bomb explosions have been happening recently, in the vicinity of Adele and Rousseau streets. They are attracting considerable attention, to the residents of the neighborhood and the police marshals. Jesse Thomas who operates a fruit stand at 502 Adele street, and Sep Leonard, who owns a barber shop, were disturbed. Several customers were disturbed and ran into the street, but saw no one running from the spot where the bomb exploded. Police of the Sixth Precinct Station went to the scene and found what remained of the bomb. Two tin cans of half-pint size were wrapped with wire. A fuse was attached to the can and smelled of black powder.

Segregation - 1927

HERALD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAR 15 1927

LOUISIANA LAW ON PROPERTIES HELD ILLEGAL

Whites Have No Right to Bar Colored Race From Owning Homes in Their Midst

By ARTHUR HACHTEN
Universal Service

Negroes won another victory in the U. S. Supreme Court yesterday when that tribunal ruled that property owners have no authority under the Constitution to pass laws which bar negroes from living in their midst.

The Louisiana segregation law, under which white and negro communities were established, was held invalid by the high court, reversing an opinion of the Louisiana Supreme Court.

TEXAS CASE REVIEW

The U. S. Supreme Court yesterday also granted a petition for review of a Texas Federal court decision, enjoining the "colored Shriners" from infringing upon the name and paraphernalia of white Shriners.

The Texas Supreme Court had held that the colored order, called the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was infringing upon the white order known as the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

A week ago the high court set aside a Texas law which barred negroes from voting in Democratic election primaries.

Benjamin Harmon, of New Orleans, carried the appeal to the Supreme Court of the Louisiana segregation law. He alleged that a New Orelans ordinance, based upon State law, was a violation of property rights without due process of law and in contravention of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

NEGROES BARRED

Under the Louisiana law, it was made unlawful for white persons to establish a home residence on any property located in a negro community, or for any negro to esta' a home residence on any property located in a white community, except on the written consent of a majority of the persons inhabiting such community, residing within 300 feet.

No opinion was handed down by the high court. It referred to a decision given a decade ago holding a similar ordinance of Louisville, Ky., invalid. In that opinion, the court said:

"A city ordinance which forbids colored persons to occupy houses in blocks where the greater number are occupied by white persons, in practical effect prevents the sale of lots in such blocks to colored persons and is unconstitutional.

"Such a prohibition cannot be sustained on the grounds that race segregation serves to diminish miscegenation and promotes the public peace by averting race hostilities and conflict, or that it prevents deterioration in the value of property owned and occupied by white people.

CUSTOM FLAYED

"Nor does the fact that on its face it applies impartially to both races relieve it from the [illegible] of discrimination, or obviate the objections that it deprives of property [illegible] process of law."

A building permit had been refused Harmon on the ground that he was converting a house in a white community into a "double cottage" to accommodate negro.

WHAT NEXT?

AGAIN the United States Supreme Court has been heard from and the residential restrictions of the City of New Orleans, La., sought to impose on the colored Americans citizens of that city went into the discard. but scarcely has the ink dried on the records of this and other opinions handed down by the Supreme Tribunal ere the Southerners begin to draft new laws and devise new schemes to circumvent or nullify them.

We have had plenty of decisions and now we want the enforcement of these laws. That is our next step.

It is up to our statesmen, our politicians, our National Committeemen to force the Federal Government to force the un-reconstructed South to desist its flouting of the Federal laws and obey the mandates of the Supreme Court; or else forfeit the senators and congressmen it illegally and unlawfully retains upon the present basis of misrepresentation. The South was eager to draft its Negroes to fight. The United States should be equally zealous to see that they vote without friction peril or interference.

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS AT LAST BOWS TO DECISION OF U. S.

'Zoning Law' Case Thrown Out Under Recent Adverse Rule Of U. S. Supreme Court

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 13.—Further favorable results of the U. S. Supreme court decision declaring residential segregation unconstitutional were seen here Friday when a bitterly fought segregation case of a years standing was thrown out of the local courts. The case was that of the Land Development Company which sought to furnish homes for colored Americans in districts restricted to them by the New Orleans segregation ordinance, against the city.

Reverse Decision

The opinion briefly recited that on the authority of the decision of the supreme court of the United States the decree is reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings."

Brought Suit

Theodore Catonio, for Frank Greco and other officers of the Land Development Company, all whites last June brought suit in federal court to restrain the city from enforcing the segregation ordinance against Joseph Guss, colored of 2328 Palmer avenue, and others occupying houses owned by the company in the square bounded by Palmer avenue, Clara, Calhoun and Magnolia streets.

Denied Injunction

On the ground that Judge Cage in civil district court had denied the injunction when it was sought of him and that the matter had other state court relationships. Judge Louis Henry Burns denied the injunction when the matter came up for hearing.

The effect of the appeals court decision, it was said, will simply be to clear the calendar of the pending suit, the supreme court action in a case taken directly from the supreme court of Louisiana having "settled the controversy for all practical purposes."

N. Y. WORLD

Washington

MAR 15 1927

SUPREME COURT LIFTS NEGRO BAN

Louisiana Law Excluding Blacks From White Communities Held Unconstitutional

WIN IN SHRINER CASE TOO

Court to Consider Negroes' Appeal From Texas Ruling

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, March 14.—All segregation laws, designed to bar the Negro from white communities, look alike to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1917, in the Buchanan-Warley case, the court killed the Louisville law. To-day it reversed the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the Ben Harmon vs. Joseph W. Tyler case, "on the authority" of the Louisville case.

The Buchanan-Warley opinion was handed down Nov. 5, 1917. It related to a city ordinance which forbade colored persons the occupancy of houses in lots where the greater number of houses were occupied by white persons, and, in practical effect, prevented the sale of lots in such blocks to Negroes. The court held it unconstitutional.

The acts of Louisiana and the ordinance of New Orleans in question, make it unlawful, on the sole ground of race or color, for a white man or a colored man to establish a home residence on any property in a Negro community or white community, unless he obtains the written consent of a majority of the opposite race.

Tyler, the white man, and Harmon, the Negro, owned homes on opposits eides of the street. Harmon planned to convert a single cottage into a double one and rent it to a Negro family. Tyler brought suit to stop him, declaring he had not obtained the written consent of a majority of the white persons of that community. A lower court decided against Tyler, but on appeal, he won in the State Supreme Court, and the Negro appealed to Washington.

Negro litigants won another advantage in the Supreme Court to-dav when a petition for review filed by the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine was granted. White Shriners of Texas are trying to compel the Negro Shriners to give up their order. Courts of Texas decided in favor of the white Shriners, and barred the Negroes from wearing the emblems and insignia of the order. The Negroes brought the case to the Supreme Court, declaring that the ruling of the court below discriminates against Negroes on account of their color, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Supreme Court will consider the case.

Ruthenberg Dead, the Supreme Court Dismisses His Appeal

WASHINGTON, March 14 (A. P.).—The Michigan criminal syndicalism case brought by Charles E. Ruthenberg to set aside his conviction for violating the law, was dismissed by the Supreme Court to-day upon its being officially advised of Ruthenberg's death ten days ago.

Although the Supreme Court held that Hindus cannot become American citizens, there is at least one Hindu who is legally a full fledged American, and need not worry about his status under the naturalization laws.

He is Sakharam G. Pandit, granted citizenship after a hearing at San Francisco in 1914. Steps were taken to appeal to higher authority, but a cog slipped somewhere and nothing was done for nine years. Then a Government suit was filed in Southern California, asking that Pandit's naturalization certificate be cancelled. But the lower courts held that the Government had waited too long and that finding was confirmed to-day by the Supreme Court.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

Times

MAR 29 1927

RACE SEGREGATION

A separation of the white and negro populations into fairly well defined zones has long been observed in Northern as well as in Southern cities. This has been largely voluntary on the part of both elements, and when prosperous negroes have attempted to move into the better white neighborhoods, as a rule they have been checked by diplomatically disguised refusal to sell or rent to them. The effort to enforce segregation by law is comparatively recent, Baltimore's lead about ten years ago being followed by some half dozen other cities. Finally the Supreme Court intervened, declaring in the Louisville case that such law was in contravention of the fourteenth amendment. The same court has now ruled against the Louisiana segregation law and the municipal ordinances of New Orleans based thereon.

Presumably this will put an end to these attempts at legal segregation, for which real estate dealers are said to have been responsible. These wanted certain city districts set aside for one race, as simpler and more direct than the agreements among themselves to restrict sales, and as more effective because such agreements have not always been faithfully kept. They will now have to depend on the old private-agreement system and in the main, as formerly, it will serve. In one way or another virtual segregation will be brought about and maintained for the simple reason that it is the desire of the wealth and power of American cities, and is approved by municipal authorities if for no other reason because of the belief that it promotes public order by reducing racial friction.

TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MAR 16 1927

COURT'S DECISION IS PROTESTED BY N. O. NEGRO WARD

Non-Segregation Ruling Brings Expression Of Disappointment

Disappointment at the supreme court decision declaring unconstitutional the segregation of negro and white communities was expressed Tuesday by negro residents of the Ninth ward in a resolution presented to newspapers and the commission council.

The resolution was passed by the Lincoln Mutual Aid and Protective Association of America, Inc., representing some 300 negro families residing in the Ninth ward within the area bounded by St. Ferdinand, Mazant, Tonti streets and Florida avenue.

The resolution declares that the community is settled by law abiding, religious colored citizens who are raising their children "in the fear of God" to be "law abiding citizens;" that the section represents one of the finest colored subdivisions in New Orleans with beautiful homes, excellent business establishments and modern facilities and conveniences.

The petition concludes with the declaration that "if whites are allowed to build and reside in this section a good many of the colored people will sell and move to another community. The colored people have got used to being by themselves, have arranged for 300 more families to build in the community and the supreme court decision is a great disappointment to the community."

A second resolution addressed to the commission council decries the abolition of the segregation law and requests the council not to permit the erection of a theatre or cabaret in the community.

NEW YORK
Herald & Tribune

MAR 15 1927

High Court Bars Louisiana Act to Segregate Negro

Taft Decision Reaffirms Previous View of Racial Residential Restriction as Against the Constitution

City and State Laws Hit

Many New Orleans Cases To Be Dismissed Under 14th Amendment Ruling

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Laws and ordinances in Southern states intended to bring about segregation of the races again were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. The court has ruled heretofore against such enactments but in the present case an effort was made to get the court to change its attitude.

The case before the court to-day related to a New Orleans ordinance and two laws of Louisiana setting forth the conditions under which residential property may be occupied by whites or Negroes in communities where one race may be in the majority. The ordinance and laws provided that owners of property must obtain written consent of the majority of persons in a community before renting property for residential purposes to persons of the minority race. The case to-day arose from the fact that Benjamin Harmon, a Negro, planned to convert a house into a two-apartment flat and rent it to Negroes. Joseph W. Tyler obtained an injunction and the state Supreme Court upheld it. Harmon contended the laws and ordinance on which the restriction was based were unconstitutional.

Taft Renders Decision

Chief Justice Taft decided the case and confined himself to stating that the judgment of the court below was reversed on the authority of Buchanan vs. Warley, 245 U. S. 60.

This case involved a segregation ordinance of the city of Louisville which the Supreme Court held unconstitutional.

In argument before the court, the Louisville decision was referred to by counsel for Tyler, but it was pointed out that this decision had been handed down years before and that the court could take notice of changed conditions. The court, however, did not see fit to do so.

The court, in the Buchanan-Warley case held that a city ordinance "which forbids colored persons to occupy houses in blocks where the greater number of houses are occupied by white persons in practical effect prevents the sale of lots in such blocks to colored persons and is unconstitutional."

It was held that such ordinances and laws were in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Other Cases To Be Dismissed

NEW ORLEANS, March 14 (AP).—The New Orleans "States" said to-day that the decision of the United States Supreme Court that local and state segregation ordinances were invalid removes all restrictions barring Negroes from any residential section of New Orleans in which they wish to live.

About one hundred similar cases pending in local courts are expected to be dismissed as a result of the decision.

NEW YORK
Herald & Tribune

MAR 16 1927

The Race Segregation Decision

The Supreme Court last Monday invalidated another race segregation law, that of Louisiana, on the ground that it nullified the guaranties of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Louisiana Legislature authorized communities to pass ordinances forbidding a white man to establish a residence in any district in which there was a majority of Negro residents without obtaining the written consent of a majority of the opposite race and a Negro man to establish a residence in a white district except with a similar written white majority consent. The Louisiana Supreme Court sustained this legislation. The Federal Supreme Court annulled it following its decision, given on November 5, 1917, in the Louisville segregation case.

In the 1917 decision Justice Day, speaking for the court, said:

> **"The authority of the state to pass laws in the exercise of the police power, having for their object the promotion of the public health, safety and welfare, is very broad and has been affirmed in numerous and recent decisions of the court. But it is equally well established that the police power, broad as it is, cannot justify the passage of a law or ordinance which runs contrary to the limitations of the Federal Constitution.**
>
> **"That there exists a serious and difficult problem arising from a feeling of race hostility which the law is powerless to control and to which it must give a measure of consideration may be freely admitted. But its solution cannot be promoted by depriving citizens of their constitutional rights and privileges. The right which the ordinance annulled was the civil right of a white man to dispose of his property if he saw fit to do so to a person of color and of a colored person to make such disposition to a white person."**

Race segregation by legislation is barred by the highest court because it denies freedom of contract. It cannot be secured by political action based on a suspension of fundamental rights. It is a social rather than a political problem. All citizens are equal before the law, yet social pressure or suasion may induce citizens of different races to recognize the desirability of living apart and thus lessening the friction of hostile contacts. There are ways of accomplishing this within the ordinary sphere of community activities. In some states and cities segregation m[illegible] be advantageous to both races, and there [illegible] acceptable to both. Yet it can not and ought not be forced by invading the sphere of equal legal status and of constitutional right.

The Supreme Court has again shown its purpose to uphold the basic constitutional principles intended to insure every American citizen full protection as such.

Segregation - 1927

Massachusetts.

"Color Line" Fight Looms In Mass. Legion Convention

Boston, Mass., Aug. 16.—(ANP)—The color line row which incited so much discussion at the Ladies Auxiliary American Legion State Convention in New Bedford several weeks ago, resulting in resolutions being passed opposing the "40 and 8" society by that body, looms as the most important question confronting the State American Legion Convention being held at Fitchburgh this week.

The matter which has rumbled before at Legion Conventions has this year come to a head by reason of a constitutional amendment prepared by Capt. James Patrick Rose of Jamaica Plain, a member of Yankee Division Post 290 which follows:

"The Department constitution is hereby amended by adding a new section thereto as follows: No organization of veterans nor of members of the American Legion, whether comprised of local, state, or national units, which makes color, race, or creed a basis of its membership, shall be recognized by the Department of Massachusetts American Legion."

That proposed amendment was introduced, discussed, and adopted by a unanimous vote of the Y. D. Club, July 7, according to Commander J. D. Wood of the Post.

The question was argued at a meeting of the Suffolk County Council of the Legion at its headquarters in the City Hall last week and was "laid on the table."

Although the proposed amendment does not specifically name the "40 and 8" it is generally conceded in Boston Legion circles that it can be aimed at nothing else.

A proposed resolution in the call for the seventh grande promenade of L Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, simultaneous with the Legion convention at Fitchburg relates the color line clause in that society's constitution and offers strong resolutions for the restriction of such clauses, because the resolution says the eligibility to served in the armed forces of the United States during the world warfi kwneh,,Lz5elawsm ..5..in war, when the country's integrity was threatened, was not limited to white males only, and in the opinion of the members of Voiture Locale, 577, it appears that discrimination is being made among the classes, which is not in keeping with the true spirit of Americanism."

Segregation - 1927

Maryland

Six Whites Stone Church

Six white men stoned a vacant store at 500 S. Sharp street, rented to a colored church congregation on last Friday. Willie Parrish, 21, was arrested and fined $6.65 for the malicious destruction of property.

Benjamin Goldberg, white, owner of the building, said that he had been warned that a Negro church would not be allowed in the block. It was pointed out at the hearing that a pool room has been in the block for several years and has never been molested. Glass was broken in the prospective church property and woodwork damaged by the bricks it was testified.

Injunction Bars Family From Occupying Home

BALTIMORE, Md. (PNS)—William H. Leonhauser and wife, 1105 West Franklin street, obtained a preliminary injunction in Circuit Court No. 2 Thursday, prohibiting Negroes from occupying 1114 West Franklin street. The injunction was granted by Chief Judge James P. Gorter upon the filing of a bond for $1,000.

The bill of complaint was filed thru James J. Carmody, attorney, against Irwin Taylor, colored, and Benjamin Gordon. With the bill of complaint was filed an agreement dated February 16, 1925, signed by all the property owners in the block not to permit Negroes to occupy their property. Since that time, it was stated, Mr. Gordon has become the owner of 1114 West Franklin street, and has rented the house to Caylor, who occupies it with other Negroes.

WHITES OBJECT TO OCCUPANCY OF DWELLING

Judge Stanton Issues Injunction Restraining Mrs. Prue Cargill

On a bill of complaint of Eva M. Bossle, 805 Arlington avenue, Govans, an order was signed by Judge Robert F. Stanton, in Circuit Court No. 2, requiring cause to be shown by May 28th, why an injunction should not be granted restraining the occupancy by Negroes of the dwelling at 801 Arlington avenue. Harry S. Shapiro and Prue M. Cargill are defendants in the suit, which was instituted through Henighausen & Stein, attorneys.

It was stated in the bill that on October 5, 1910, the lots at 801, 803 and 805 Arlington avenue were sold, the deeds containing a restriction that the dwellings should not be occupied by Negroes. The defendant, Shapiro, it is alleged, on May 12, assigned the property at 801, corner of Glen avenue, to the defendant Cargill, who is about to move into it.

Mrs. Cargill recently obtained a divorce from Dr. William H. Cargill, a prominent physician of this city, and son of the late Dr. Marcus Cargill, a former member of the City Council. Mrs. Cargill was formerly a native of Nashville, Tenn.

Injunction Bars Negroes From Occupying Dwelling

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 3.—(P.N.S.)—William H. Leonhauser and wife, 1105 West Franklin street, obtained a preliminary injunction in Circuit Court No. 2 Thursday, prohibiting Negroes from occupying 1114 West Franklin street. The injunction was granted by Chief Judge James P. Gorter upon the filing of a bond for $1,000.

The bill of complaint was filed through James J. Carmody, attorney, against Irwin Caylor, a colored man, and Benjamin Gordon. With the bill of complaint was filed an agreement dated February 16, 1925, signed by all the property. Since that time, it was to permit Negroes to occupy their property. Since that time, it was stated, Gordon has become the owner of 1114 West Franklin St., and has rented the house to Caylor, who occupies it with other Negroes.

Four White Baltimore Pastors Speak For Segregation

"Over publicity" is to be shunned if the principle of racial segregation is to be put over in Baltimore. Four pastors of leading white churches in the city addressed the Homewood Protective Association, white, Thursday night of last week. Two of them advised the "necessity of keeping the work under cover" and of proceeding as "quietly as possible."

Aim of the association was declared to keep Negroes out of the North avenue section.

Negro Dangerous As Flood

The Rev. L. E. Cousin, pastor of 25th Street Christian Church, urged the audience to take out a $2 membership in the association, reminding them that they spent twice as much on a single "date". He compared the Negro question to a flood "as dangerous as that of any river".

Under Cover Work Advised

Father Peter L. Ireton, pastor of St. Annis Catholic Church, 25th St. and Greenwood Ave., was another speaker.

Father Ireton has preached several times at St. Peter Claver's Colored Catholic Church, Thursday night he was on another side of the fence.

Negro districts spread, he said, because of unscrupulous money lenders and building and loan associations.

Father Ireton said the association could have space in his church paper for a segregation campaign, but there was danger of "over publicity" in work against Negroes.

Negroes have developed a race consciousness, Father Ireton said, they're sensitive and fight when they are shoved hard enough. He advised pressure on banks which loan building and loan associations the money by means of which white neighborhoods are exploited and colored folk get in.

P. E. Pastor Agrees

Dr. Wyatt Brown, rector of St. Michaels and All Angels Church, agreed that the North avenue section has a great future if the racial question can be work out as quietly as possible, without making a political issue and without prejudice. He said he had high regard for certain colored folk as individuals. St. Michaels is the largest Protestant Episcopal Church south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The Rev. Hal T. Kearns, white, pastor of Universalist Church, Guilford avenue and Lanvale street, also announced support of the association's work.

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

DEC 18

Negro Segregation Topic At Meeting Of Civic Group

Four Clergymen Address Homewood Protective Association On Subject.

Four clergymen of the northern part of the city spoke last night at a meeting of the Homewood Protective Association in the assembly room of the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute. Negro segregation was the topic under discussion.

Those who spoke included the Rev. Dr. Wyatt Brown, rector of St. Michael and All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church; the Rev. Peter Ireton, pastor of St. Ann's Catholic Church; the Rev. Hal T. Kearns, pastor of the Universalist Church, and the Rev. L. E. Cousins, pastor of the Twenty-fifth street Christian Church.

Joseph T. Molz, second vice-president of the association, presided.

Segregation- 1927

Michigan-

SWEET'S ATTORNEY SUED FOR $100,000

DETROIT, Mich.—A damage suit for $100,000 was filed in the courts last week against Julian W. Perry, well-known attorney, who was associated with Clarence Darrow in defending the eleven members of our Race in connection with the Sweet case, by Mose Larkins, Joe Davis and Henry Davis, who were arrested on information furnished by a letter connecting them with the recent bombing of Perry's home.

Joe and Henry Davis were arrested last month on an alleged bombing plot of Perry's home and later released on bail.

Mose Larkins was arrested in Florida on orders of the Detroit police officials and brought back here by Detective Wally Williams, who went after the man. The three men were dismissed for lack of evidence that any one of them wrote the letter.

The letter was mailed in Mississippi and was supposed to have been written by Larkins, confessing that it was his brother-in-law and his brother that bombed his home and not any white persons, as thought by everyone here. There is still an air of mystery as to how anyone in Mississippi knew about the affair of the suit Perry was conducting for the men and all the particulars of the trouble leading up to the bombing of the lawyer's home.

DETROIT NEGROES GO FREE.

Their Cases Arising Out of Fatal Race Riot in 1925 Are Nolle Prossed

DETROIT, July 29 (Special).—All charges against Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, his wife and eight other negroes in connection with the slaying of Leon Breiner during a race riot in front of the Sweet home on Sept. 5, 1925, were nolle prossed today.

The rioting resulted from opposition to the Sweet family moving into a section of the city where they were the only negroe family.

Clarence Darrow, Chicago lawyer, and Arthur Garfield Hayes were engaged as defense counsel. The jury disagreed after forty-six hours' deliberation and a new trial was ordered.

Instead of proceeding with a second trial with all the defendants together, Henry Sweet, a brother, was tried subsequently and acquitted.

Charge Against Ten Defendants Dismissed Upon The Motion Of Prosecuting Attorney

FELT PROSECUTION VAIN

Failure To Bring Conviction Is Called Conclusive. Improvement In Race Relations Helped

DETROIT, Mich., July 27—Scarcely more than a year after the dramatic climax of the sensational trial in which Henry Sweet was acquitted of a charge of murder in the slaying of Leon Breiner (white) May 25, 1925 during an attack upon the home of his brother, Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, at 2905 Garland avenue by a band of white segregationalists, ten other colored Americans jointly charged with the slaying have been freed. The charge was dropped Thursday, when Judge Frank Murphy in recorder's court acting on written motion of Robert Toms, prosecutor, nolle prossed the case against the other defendants.

Those Freed

Those freed by the ruling were Dr. O. H. Sweet, his wife, Mrs. Gladys Sweet. Oscar Thompson, Normand Murray, Joe Mack, John Latting, Wm. E. Davis, Leonard C. Morse, Chas. B. Washington and H. Watson.

Failure of the state to produce a conviction in either of two trials in which the eleven were tried for murder, was given by Toms as the main reason for his action. Improvement of race tolerance and forbearance between white and colored groups of the city was also given as a reason.

The masterful way in which Atty. Clarence Darrow, chief defense council, and Garfield Hayes, assistant, handled the case in both trials was considered the most important factor in the outcome of the case.

Gives Reason For Action

Toms gave the following reasons for asking that the case be dismissed:

"The case was first tried against all defendants jointly. The trial occupied about 25 days and the jury after deliberating 36 hours disagreed. The case was later retried against Henry Sweet, one of the defendants alone. The trial occupied about three weeks. The jury after deliberating about three and a half hours returned a verdict of not guilty. The proof on behalf of the state as to Henry Sweet were of greater weight than the proof against the others.

"It is significant that since the trial of this case there has not been a single so-called inter-racial clash in Detroit and an improved spirit of tolerance and forbearance has arisen between the races. Dr. Sweet has not attempted to occupy the house that caused the conflict and has offered it for sale.

Effort Would Be Useless

"The prosecuting attorney feels that if the jury in the trial of Henry Sweet was not convinced of his guilt by the evidence produced by the state, a jury trying the other defendants would be far less successful. Some consideration must also be given to the enormous expense the state as well as the defendants incur in retrying the case in which there are approximately 75 witnesses, and which would take the time of the court for nearly a month.

DR. SWEET AND EIGHT OTHERS WIN FREEDOM

(Picture on Page 11, Part 2)

Detroit, Mich., July 29.—(Special)—All charges against Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, his wife and eight others concerning the slaying of Leon Brenier (white) during a race riot staged in front of the Sweet home on Sept. 5, 1925, have been nolle prossed.

The case against the Sweets and eight others attracted nation-wide interest and the services of such eminent counsel as Clarence Darrow and Arthur Garfield Hayes.

Fires on Mob

The charges grew out of the killing of Brenier, which occurred in front of the Sweet home. Dr. Sweet and his family had just moved into a new home in a white residential district when a crowd of angry citizens gathered in front of the home to offer protest.

A volley of shots rang from the Sweet residence and Breiner fell, mortally wounded.

Dr. Sweet and a group of codefendants were brought to trial, with Clarence Darrow, famous Chicago criminal lawyer, heading the defense counsel.

The jury was unable to agree and a new trial was ordered.

Later Henry Sweet, a brother of the doctor, was tried and acquitted. Thursday all charges against the group of defendants were nolprossed.

The Sweet case brought men and women in all section of the country into co-operation for the defense. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People raised several thousand dollars, the American Fund for Public Service gave $5,000, and the American Civil Liberties Union gave $5,000 to Clarence Darrow for legal aid.

The widespread interest in the case was due chiefly to the issue of whether a man who was not white could be driven by force from a home which he had purchased in a residential section previously reserved for white persons.

Darrow Opens Fight

The connection of Darrow made the case more important. He spoke to large gatherings in raising money for the defense. Darrow spoke twice in New York.

It was testified during the trial that when Dr. Sweet held a house party on the first night of his occupancy of the residence, white persons gathered outside and threw rocks. Several volleys came from the house in reply and Breiner was killed, while another man was wounded.

THE SWEET CASE AGAIN

The best legal chapter in the famous Sweet case was read in Detroit, Michigan last week when all the cases growing out was the nolle prosse entered last week.

It will be remembered that Dr. Ossian H. Sweet and eleven other defendants were charged with murder when a mob of several hundred white men, women and children stormed Dr. Sweet's home, and during this time, a member of the mob, Leon Breiner was killed.

Seeing that the case against Dr. Sweet was that of color rather than the alleged offense, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People became interested in the matter, and employed Clarence Darrow, the noted criminal lawyer of Chicago to defend the accused. The final results of which was nolle prosse entered last week.

The N. A. A. C. P., is again to be congratulated for this victory. And while it is true that we all regret very, very much the bitter experience through which Dr. Sweet and his associates had to go, yet this case has meant much to the Negroes as well as the white people of this country. The arguments made by Clarence Darrow before the jury, his cross-examination of the witnesses and the clear concisive way in which he presented the facts, tending to show that race prejudice was at the bottom of all this trouble and cost to the State,—all of this was, is and will in the future be worth a great deal to the white people of country. Then too, the Negroes themselves, were benefitted to the extent that they in this country for the first time, were awakened to the extent that they were willing to fight for justice They were aroused as never before and they fought, with the most effective weapon,—dollars. We learned the lesson that "He who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

Just as it was in the Sweet case, so it is in many, yes, most of the communities where there is an appreciable number of colored residents, there are those who are daily being persecuted and unjustly treated because they happened to be colored. The only way out of a situation of this kind, so far as we are able to see, is to fight out. Let us pool a few dollars as a defensive weapon, so as to be able to employ competent counsel for our defense.

Right here in St. Louis, the local branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is very much in need of funds to help fight the many cases that are called to its attention. It requires money to hire competent investigators who are able to get the right kind of evidence to convict those who mistreat us. Therefore, while we are sitting down complaining of the injustices etc, which are imposed upon us, let us think and put up a few dollars for our defense—They will tell a story as nothing else will—Join Now.

Free, At Last!

DR. AND MRS. OSSIAN H. SWEET

DETROIT, Mich., July 28.—All charges against Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, Mrs. Sweet and eight others in connection with the slaying of Leon Breiner during a race riot staged in front of the Sweet home here on September 5, 1925, when a large crowd of whites gathered to prevent the Sweets from occupying the house, were nolle prossed Thursday.

The Sweets were brought to trial on charges of homicide and conspiracy to slay Breiner after rioting which resulted from opposition to the Sweet family moving into a section where they were the only Negro family. The trial attracted nation-wide attention.

Clarence Darrow of Chicago, the renowned criminal lawyer, and Arthur Garfield Hayes, distinguished lawyer and philanthropist, were engaged as defense counsel. The case was tried before Judge Murphy. The jury disagreed after 46 hours' deliberation and a new trial was ordered. Instead of proceeding with all the defendants together, Henry Sweet, a brother of Dr. O. H. Sweet, was tried and acquitted.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took an active part in this case and provided funds through popular subscription to carry on the trial. Internationally known psychologists, writers and scholars attended the trial.

THE END OF THE SWEET CASE, A VICTORY FOR DECENCY

The end of the Sweet case is at last seen in the courts of Detroit where the fight has raged since the moving of Dr. Ossian Sweet into a fashionable residential section of that city. This resulted in a small-sized neighborhood riot and the killing of one, Breiner, for which Dr. Sweet, his brother, his wife and several associates were charged with murder.

The case immediately attracted a nation-wide attention on account of the principle involved and the racial feeling engendered by it. The Sweets were kept in jail for a long time and the last trial at which the brother of Dr. Sweet was freed of the charges, the prisoners were defended by Clarence Darrow, noted criminal lawyer of national fame. The case against Dr. Sweet and his associates has been nolle prossed and this means the end of it and a victory for decency.

This case has dragged in the courts for several years in an effort to make some sentiment for segregation in large cities. It has been fought by all agencies interested in combatting the advance of racial injustice. The fact that it is now ended without obtaining any objective beyond harrassing the life of the Sweet family and a few others is a victory for racial justice bought at a great price by the Sweets.

More and more it will be proven that much of the trouble between the out
races is encouraged by the fact that the Negro is defenseless. The fact that
it is easy to deprive him of his rights without meeting much opposition o
without meeting the ordinary consequences of the law encourages the com
mon practice of putting as much on him as public decency will permit, anc
it appears now that public decency will permit anything. The assistance
given by the various agencies in the Sweet case has kept the resistance up
and put the issue squarely up to public decency. The case involved racial
hatred such that no fair disposition of it could be made without taking into
account general racial conditions and the general sentiment of injustice
toward Negroes.

To multiply these victories for decency there must be the selection of counsel unquestionably sympathetic and persistent and with determined resistance to the end that justice will prevail.

The outcome of it, while it was hard fought and well won, will have no effect further than to prove that, with the means of resistance at hand and the means to fight in the courts and employ able and fearless counsel, a very different aspect can be placed on much of the one-sided justice meted

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Segregation - 1927

Michigan.

THE END OF THE SWEET CASE

ON July 21st, all charges against Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, his wife and eight other Negroes in connection with the slaying of one Leon Breiner during an attack by whites on the Sweet home on September 5th, 1925, were nolle prossed. All defendants are thus freed and a famous case officially comes to an end. Actually the case was ended when Henry Sweet, the brother of Dr. Ossian Sweet, was acquitted.

The great lesson we derive from the Sweet case is that if Negroes loyally rally to worthy and just causes and "Say it with dollars," they can win often in an atmosphere of great prejudice. In the Sweet case, the defendants had the best legal talent obtainable and the result of the trial was as almost everyone expected. The Sweet case has set a precedent. Hereafter, Negro home owners will more readily defend their property from mobs and the Negro public will more willingly come to the rescue of such home owners when they become involved with the law as a result of their manliness.

One of the charges often made against Negroes by white people is that Negroes protect their criminals. Negroes loudly deny the truth of this charge, but it would be more of a credit to the group if the charge were true. In every society it is the group lowest in the social and economic scale that furnishes the bulk of the criminals. Fifty or sixty years ago during and after the emigration of the Irish paupers to this country, it was they who largely populated our prisons. Later came the Italians and the Slavs. In the South it has always been the Negro. And now that so many Negroes have migrated to the North, the percentage of black men and women railroaded to jail there, far exceeds the Negro percentage of the general population. The crimes of the poor are largely due to their poverty.

Against the group lowest in the social and economic scale there is always arrayed the prejudice of police, juries and judges. On the slightest pretext, and sometimes for no reason other than color prejudice, a Negro is pounced upon by the police, unmercifully beaten, given a farcical trial without adequate defense and finally sent to prison for a long term of years. Very often, with the proper legal talent behind him, a Negro would be acquitted, or mitigating circumstances brought out by a competent attorney would net him only a short sentence. But with no money, and no friends with money, and faced by prejudiced juries and judges, the conviction of the average Negro defendant, guilty or not guilty, is a foregone conclusion. No one yet has estimated the economic loss to the group caused by the disproportionate number of Negroes convicted of crimes supposed or real, and who were without the strong financial support of their group and the ability of competent lawyers.

Without money, publicity and legal brains, it is not unlikely that the entire group of Sweet defendants would have been railroaded to prison or at worst, to the gallows. Fortunately due to the loyal backing of Negroes throughout the country they are now free. What was done in their case can be done in other cases. There ought to be some organization among Negroes in every community whose business it would be to watch the courts and the police with an eagle eye and see that every Negro defendant is given a fair trial and acquitted or convicted, not on color prejudice but on the evidence adduced. But at the present time only the spectacular cases get any attention while the ordinary Negro is usually left to shift for himself.

N. Y. WORLD

JUL 22 1927

DETROIT NEGROES FREE IN RIOT CASE

Dr. Sweet and Family Not to Be Retried for Killing White Man in Defense

CHARGES NOLLE PROSSED

Race's Right to Live in White Part of City Involved

DETROIT, July 21 (A. P.)—All charges against Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, his wife and eight other Negroes concerning the killing of Leon Breiner during a race riot staged in front of the Sweet home on Sept. 5, 1925, were nolle prossed to-day.

The Negroes were brought to trial on charges of homicide and conspiracy to kill Breiner after rioting which resulted from opposition to the Sweet family's moving into a part of the city where they were the only Negro family.

Clarence Darrow, Chicago criminal lawyer, and Arthur Garfield Hays were engaged as defense counsel. The jury disagreed after forty-six hours and a new trial was ordered. Instead of proceeding with a second trial with all the defendants together, Henry Sweet, a brother, was then tried and acquitted.

Negroes in All Sections Rallied to Defense of Sweet Family

The Sweet case brought Negroes in all sections of the country into cooperation for the defense. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People raised several thousand dollars, the American Fund for Public Service gave $5,000 and the American Civil Liberties Union gave $5,000 to Mr. Darrow for his legal aid.

The widespread interest in the case was due chiefly to the issue of whether a Negro, Dr. Sweet being an unusually educated and intelligent example, could be driven by force from a home which he had purchased in a residential section previously reserved for white persons. The connection of Mr. Darrow and Mr. Hays made the case more important. They spoke to large Negro gatherings in raising money for the the defense. Mr. Darrow spoke twice in New York.

Segregation-1927
6 6

Mississippi.

MISSISSIPPI TOWN DOWNS SEGREGATION

Petition For A Zoning Ordinance Condemned As Illegal In Move By Gulfport Whites.

GULFPORT, Miss., March 2.—(Special)—A zoning ordinance to restrict colored American residents to certain sections of Gulfport would be unconstitutional, in the opinion of John L. Heiss, city attorney, who reported to the city commissioners Tuesday on a petition for the creation of such restrictive zones. The building of a race subdivision adjoining the white subdivisions and the issuance of building permits for 20 houses to be erected thereon brought forth protests from local white civic organizations.

SEGREGATION ABANDONED BY A MISSISSIPPI TOWN

GULFPORT, Miss., Mar. 16.—(Special) Hopes of the Gulfport real estate board and the Chamber of Commerce that Gulfport might have an ordinance segregating the white and Negro residential districts were deemed "blown up" Tuesday when directors of the Chamber of Commerce, several of whom were realtors, reviewed the action of the United States supreme court in the Harmon case. Resolutions and petitions were passed to the files.

Action of the federal court followed by a week the report of City Attorney John L. Heise to the municipal commissioners of Gulport that the proposed ordinance would be unconstitutional.

The laying out of the Dixie subdivision for colored citizens adjacent to two "white" subdivisions inside the city limits led to the action of the realtors and the chamber directors in suggesting the framing of a restricting ordinance to the city fathers.

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Segregation - 1927

Minnesota.

MINNESOTA WHITES PAY TOP PRICES IN ATTEMPT TO BAR RACE

By Staff Correspondent
(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 24.—Contracts have been signed by members of the Eugene Field Improvement Association to restrict from Forty-Sixth street to the City limits and from Chicago to Nicollet avenues to members of the Caucasian race. The contracts were signed at a meeting held Friday night at the school, Forty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, South.

According to the contracts, no property in this district can be rented or sold to anyone not of the Caucasian race.

The district was divided into 24 blocks with a key man in each block. The advisory board is composed of the kep men, F. H. Hosmer is president. Residents in the block are responsible to the keymen who see that no contracts are violat[illegible]

Th[illegible]ting Friday night was attended by 400 residents of the district. Two hundred new members were added to the original list of 100 of the improvement association.

keep Negroes out of a secluded district as it is in line with the decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court in the Curtis case of Washington, D. C., last fall.

In an interview with the Courier representative F. D. McCracker, local real estate agent of St. [illegible]aul, stated that he has known for some time of the existence of these contracts of agreements by and between property owners not to sell, lease or rent to persons of African descent.

Mr. McCracker added that undoubtedly a test case will be instituted in the near future and carried before the Supreme Court to test the legality of these contracts.

[illegible]nes Purchased

[illegible]ix or seven months [illegible]ave been quietly [illegible] Negro resi[illegible]ed to far ex[illegible] of purchase [illegible]a restricted

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Segregation - 1927

BOMBERS WRECK DWELLING TO SCARE SAINT LOUISANS FROM 'EXCLUSIVE' SECTION

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18.—Fear of our people invading a white residential district is believed to have led to the bombing of a vacant two-story brick dwelling at 1411 N. Vandeventur Ave. Tuesday night. With a detonation heard for blocks, an explosion shattered windows of many homes and wrecked the building owned by Mrs. Mary Elliott (white), an elderly widow residing at 6217 Greer Ave. and the homes of families living adjacent to the bombed property.

Following the bombing, Mrs. Elliott told the police of threats made against her because she would not agree to refuse as tenants members of our Race. The houses are on the edge of a district inhabited by our people. Bombings took place in the neighborhood several years ago when the question of opening the district to members of our group arose. Protective associations finally enforced restrictive agreements binding landlords to accept only white tenants for a period of years.

Mrs. Elliott owns property near the Popular hotel at 1411-13-15 N. Vandeventur Ave. These houses are within five blocks of the West End hotel and one block and a half north of Page Blvd. On Feb. 1 she rented one of her houses to a Race family and three weeks ago a representative of a protective association of the whites in the district attempted to persuade her not to take tenants of our Race. She was firm in her stand that she would not discriminate along color lines. Last Thursday she was called on the telephone and threatened after she informed the party at the other end of the line that she was still firm in her stand not to segregate. She heard no more about the matter until the bombing Tuesday.

Disease Lurks In Segregated District of K. C

Whites Protest However As Expansion Of The Boundary Line Of Race Section Is Sought.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2—Suggestion that the boundary line of the segregated colored district of Kansas City be extended following a report of unsanitary conditions caused by the congestion met with bitter opposition by the Linwood Improvement association. Dr. E. W. Cayness, director of the health department, showed weakness in the face of the disapproval and failed to condemn the existing state of things as he should.

Recommend Boundary Extension

A report on a survey of this colored residential district compiled by Dr. J. W. Tompkins, race physician and assistant child hygiene commissioner revealed that the congested condition of the section caused its inhabitants to rent her house to Negroes.

About $500 damages was done by the bomb, which tore a hole in the floor and shattered windows. Police have been detailed to apprehend the culprits who committed the crime. Last year the bombing of a colored home on Evans avenue and a small store on Pendleton avenue near Page Blvd., occurred. Both crimes were blamed upon whites who opposed the presence of colored residents.

HOME BOMBED AFTER THREAT

Owner Says She Was Warned By Whites Not To Rent Negroes Flat

Opposition of white residents in the district centering at Page Boulevard and Vandeventer avenue to a house at 1411 North Vandeventer avenue being rented to colored citizens was blamed for the bombing of the building Tuesday night at 7:50 o'clock.

Mrs. Mary Elliott, of 6211 Greer avenue declared that threats had been made against her by white persons, demanding that she refuse to rent the house to colored people. The building had been unoccupied for some time. A flat next door to the structure has been occupied by a colored family for some time. Mr. Elliott declared that she received a phone call last week from an anonymous party, who declared the community would not stand for her to

TWO BOMBS IN TWO NIGHTS AT 2519 TRACY

"White Man, Who Threatened to "Blow Niggers to Mince Meat," Questioned

Following explosion of two bombs—one Friday night and one Saturday night—in the house at 2519 Tracy avenue, Detectives are questioning J. Samuel Stone, white, who lives at 1310 East Twenty-sixth street, just around the corner from the bombed house.

No one was injured in the explosions as the house was unoccupied. It was to have been occupied by Samuel Alexander and family on Saturday, October 1.

"I'll Blow Up Niggers"

According to D. Seals, real estate dealer at 1426 East Eighteenth street, Stone told him and Abe Schneiderman, white, owner of the bombed house:

"Niggers have no business in this neighborhood. They ought to live down in that hole north of Independence avenue. Down in Alabama where I come from we keep niggers in their place. If they move in any houses in this neighborhood they will be made into sausage-meat."

Later on in the conversation, Seals and Schneiderman assert that Stone became so incensed over the idea of Negroes moving into the 2500 block on Tracy that he shouted:

"You can move them up here, but I'll blow up the first nigger that tries to come in a house up here."

Alexander was the first to buy and prepare to move in. The house he had purchased was blown up the night before he was to have moved in.

Seals said Stone also referred them to the incidents around the occupancy of the house at 1215 East Twenty-sixth street some years ago by Dr. W. H. Bruce. He is alleged to have said:

"We bombed that nigger twice and he isn't gone yet, but we will get him before it is over."

Use Blood Hounds

After the first explosion, nothing was done to trace the culprit. Saturday, Schneiderman engaged a colored man named Hollins to watch the property through Saturday night.

Hollins said he decided to "go get a cup of coffee" about midnight and was only gone a few minutes. During that few minutes another bomb was exploded under the house. He was questioned by detectives, but told the same story.

George Eaton's blood hounds, which on many occasions have been used to track Negroes, were called in Sunday and trailed a scent to 2535 Tracy avenue, but the man living there protested he had no knowledge of the affair.

Whites Want Negroes There

The white people in the 2500 block on Tracy have listed their houses with the Seals real estate agency for sale to Negroes. They have no objection to Negroes moving into the block because each intends to leave as soon as he can sell.

A restriction clause which has been in force against Negro occupancy has been waived by 19 owners who have signed their consent to its being lifted. Six others are willing to sign and one owner of an apartment house has said he would do whatever the majority of the block did. Only about six people have not signed to lift the restriction and Stone is one of them.

PARK BOARD TURNS DOWN WHITES' PLEA

Tells Delegation It Cannot Condemn Land If Negroes Live on It

White people composing the East-Central Betterment league were refused their petition that the district known as Round Top be condemned for a park at a meeting of the park board last Thursday afternoon.

M. A. Foster, president of the park board, told the delegation the board could not act to condemn the land for a park if it was residence property of Negroes.

Object to Oust Negroes

While the whites were asking for a park, they made no attempt to conceal the fact that their real purpose was to get Negroes out of the neighborhood. Some of the Negro families have lived in Round Top for as long as thirty years—many years before the whites came to the district.

Since the real object of the petition was known to be to blot out the homes of Negroes, the park board made it plain that it could not assist in any such move.

Mr. Foster, in his characteristically frank manner, did not "go all around Robin Hood's barn" telling the delegation what the board did not intend to do. His answer was short and could not be misunderstood.

May Still Have Park

Mr. Foster later made it clear that while the board will decide to make parks and a few Negro houses should be in the space decided upon, they would have to go just as the white homes did. He said he felt sure Negroes would co-operate in the moves to establish parks as willingly as white people. He re-iterated again, however, that the park board would not lend its aid to delegations whose sole purpose in getting land condemned was to take only Negro owned land for the purpose of driving them from certain neighborhoods.

This is the second emphatic declaration of the park board's position since Mr. Foster has been its president. The previous occasion was the denial of the petition of the Linwood Improvement association.

KANSAS LEAGUE RENEWS BATTLE TO OUST NEGROES

"Betterment League" Takes Up Task Started by Greenwood Association, Openly Declaring Its Aims to Drive Negroes Out of Neighborhood

(From the Kansas City Call.)

Using the recently started movement for more park space on the East Side of the city as an excuse, the East-Central Betterment League, a white improvement association, has officially renewed the fight to get Negroes out of the district known as Round Top.

The league met Monday night at Summe Hall, Twenty-seventh street and Jackson avenue and discussed plans of the campaign.

"Need a Park"

As usual, the excuse was that a park was needed. It happens also, as it has happened before, that the very land needed for a park is the land on which Negroes are living.

It seems that the land between Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth streets and Jackson and Cleveland avenues is ideal for a park. This land is owned or being bought by Negroes. The Negro settlement has existed for thirty years there. A school, the Booker Washington, serves the district. Negro children have grown to manhood there and have started their little ones to the Booker Washington school.

Not Bashful About Purpose

The East-Central Betterment League is not a bit bashful about stating the purpose for which it wishes this land condemned. It wants these Negro residents kicked out of the neighborhood and soon.

A statement in the daily papers Tuesday said the league had concerned itself only with this one project "which is an attempt to remove Negro residents from the neighborhood and form a race barrier."

It will be recalled that the Linwood Association, out south, attempted to get the park board to do the identical thing the East Side people wish—and failed.

This move is merely the renewal of an old fight by whites to take the homes of Negroes in these blocks. The agitation previously was carried on by the old Greenwood Improvement Association.

Although it was planned to request the park board to condemn the land at its meeting yesterday, the request had to be postponed because the board did not meet.

ORDER WOMEN TO LEAVE 2400 BROOKLYN AVE.

"Other Means" Will Be Used If Reason Fails, Housewives Are Told

An open threat that "other means" would be taken to move them out of their newly purchased homes on Brooklyn avenue if "appeals to reason" failed, was made Monday night by a mob of white men who called on Mrs. Marie Whaley, 2400 Brooklyn, and Mrs. Smith Evans, 2406 Brooklyn.

The members of the mob, estimated at 30 men, are believed to have been members of or sympathizers with the Linwood Improvement association which has been waging a battle against colored residents moving southward.

Mrs. Whaley has no husband and Mrs. Evans' husband was not at home so the mob had a great time telling the two women they had to "get off Brooklyn avenue." One of the men became so infuriated at replies from Mrs. Evans that he started forward to attack her and had to be held away by others in the gang.

"I Won't Move"

The mob called first on Mrs. Whaley at 2400 Brooklyn. It was between 8:30 and 9 o'clock, Mrs. Whaley says, when she answered a knock at her door and found about 30 white men on her porch and in the front yard.

A spokesman whose name was not given told her they had come to reason with her.

"We are not going to have Negroes on Brooklyn avenue," he said, "and if you will not listen to reason, other means will be found to get you out of here."

Mrs. Whaley told them she had been in her home since December, 1926, had not bought it under false colors or had any "white" Negro as a "straw man", that she was peaceful and law abiding and that she did not intend to move just because a crowd of men came to her door after dark. Mrs. Whaley has no husband and had to make her own speech to the mob.

Orders Them From Yard

Mrs. Evans, who works, was returning home just as the Linwood "committee" was finishing its speech to Mrs. Whaley. She walked on two doors south to her house and the gang followed, not knowing who she was.

When the group started to come into her yard, she turned on them and told them to keep out.

"This is my property," Mrs. Evans said, "and as long as I live here, you stay out. You can stand on the sidewalk and say your piece, but keep off my lawn and out of my yard. I heard all you had to say to Mrs. Whaley and it won't be necessary to say it over."

"Then you will move?" one of the men said.

"No, I'm not going to move," was the reply, "at least not until ordered to by someone with more authority than you."

"Well, you know you are breaking a rule. You've read that sign at Twenty-second and Garfield, haven't you?" (The placard says: This is a white district).

"You have a lot of nerve telling me I have broken a rule you tacked up on a placard while you are violating the laws of the city by disturbing my peace and threatening me and violating the Constitution of the United States by denying me the right to live freely where I have the money to buy," Mrs. Evans shot back at him.

Wanted to Attack Her

One member of the mob, an elderly man, Mrs. Evans said, became very excited as she resisted the "appeal to reason" and wanted to attack her person. He was restrained forcibly by two men in the crowd who held him away from Mrs. Evans.

"Don't hold him," she said, "only I won't be responsible for what happens to him after he comes after me."

Mrs. Evans told a reporter Tuesday she had been in her house since June. She and her husband, who had not come from work when the mob called, both work. She said her house was quiet, her roomers were couples who mind their own business.

Hint at Riot

Mrs. Evans said also one member of the mob told her Kansas City was "spoiling for something to happen."

"If I was running a noisy rooming house or some other nuisance, I would not blame anyone for protesting," she said, "but we are bothering no one. We bought this property openly and above board as colored people and we are not going to move out for any crowd of after dark speech-makers."

Mrs. Evans pointed out that nearly everyone in the block was renting and could not have protested with much effect. The members of the "committee" are believed to have come from south of Twenty-fifth street. She said they appeared to be very ordinary people. Mrs. Evans said also that some of her roomers, fearing a bomb, had given notice and were moving. She said, however, that she would keep the house if she had to work and pay the notes herself.

No Denial From Linwood Head

Suspicion that the Linwood association is behind the threat of violence was strengthened by the fact that G. C. Stewart, 3014 Garfield avenue, president of the association, refused to deny that his association knew anything about or had anything to do with the mob action Monday night.

When asked whether the Linwood association had anything to do with the threats Monday night, Stewart told a reporter: "When I have anything to talk over with you I will send for you."

Stewart is the new president of the Linwood association, elected after the group had failed to get the park board to condemn 62 Negro homes south of Twenty-seventh street for a park. He succeeded John H. Bowman, a real estate man at 2915 Brooklyn avenue. All during his presidency, Mr. Bowman in frequent interviews given The Call denied he favored violence in the housing dispute. It is believed his policy of no violence was one of the reasons for his failure to be re-elected.

Since being in office, Stewart has been bitter in his opposition to the location of the proposed new city hospital for Negroes at Twenty-seventh and Michigan. The association, under his leadership, has also revived the movement to form a "National Protective Association" which is really a federation of improvement associaitons whose primary object is to keep Negrces in a certain section of the city.

COURT KNOCKS OUT SPITE PACT

NSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 9—Citing cision of the Missouri Supreme t handed down in a case of similar nature, Judge Ralph Latshaw, ruling in the case of King versus Schaper, decided against Mrs. King, Caucasian, living at 2206 Brooklyn avenue, who was attempting to prevent Mr. Schaper, also a Caucasian, and one of her neighbors, from selling his property to colored people.

In defense of her position, Mrs. King dug up an old agreement signed by the property owners in the neighborhood years ago, stipulating that they would not sell to colored people. She admitted that when the agreement was signed the neighborhood was purely Caucasian whereas now there s a large number of colored people in it.

The judge ruled that in the case of Koehler versus Rowland, the Missouri Supreme court had held that such a covenant was rendered void by the change which had come over the neighborhood since the agreement was made. The Supreme Court decision reads:

"It is true that where circumstances are changed, owing to the natural growth of the city or of the present use of a whole neighborhood so that the purpose of a restriction in a conveyance no no longer can be accomplished and it would be oppressive and inequitable to give effect to such restriction, the courts will not enforce it, whether it be a restrictive covenant to restrain the violation of which injunction is sought, or whether it is a condition providing for a re-entry in case of breach.

If the case, upon sufficient inquiry, had found as claimed by defendants in this case, that the conditions had so changed since the conveyance was made by Negroes occupying the surrounding lots, that an enforcement of the restriction no longer could serve the original purpose, then it would have been improper to allow the forfeiture."

WHITES FIGHT TO RESTRICT NEIGHBORHOOD

Woman Asks Court to End Pact

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25.—Restrictions made effective in February, 1924, whereby white property owners on Finney Ave., in the block between Krum and Spring Aves., to keep our people from living in that district for a period of 20 years, was taken under advisement last week by Circuit Judge Hartmann, after an action brought by Emma Pickel, a white woman, who has a life interest in the property of her late husband, George Pickel, at 3736 Finney Ave., and other of his heirs. Defendants in the suit are officers of an improvement association, responsible for the restrictions and the officers of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, trustees under the restrictive agreement.

Plaintiffs File Bill

Although Mrs. Pickel was one of the signers of the agreement she now contends it is invalid because of the change of the character of the neighborhood. It is also maintained by the plaintiffs that when the agreement was signed it was understood it was not to be placed on record until the signatures of all the property owners between Spring and Vandeventer Aves., were obtained. Without having done this, they complain, the agreement was recorded.

The defense maintains the restrictions are legal and binding and in a crossbill asks an injunction to prevent the plaintiffs from selling their property to Race people.

Neighborhood Bombed

It was brought out in court that the plaintiff's property under the restrictions is worth only $6,000, but, they contemplate more than doubling that price in a sale to members of the Race.

Bombing took place in the Finney Ave. neighborhood last year, following an indignation meeting called by Edward A. McMahon, president of the improvement association, when the question of opening the district to our group arose.

UP KEEP IS THE BEST DEFENSE

The Park Board, of which Col. Mat. A. Foster is president, failed to encourage the East Central Betterment League in its proposal to condemn Round Top. When the League received an unfavorable report, it pledged itself to keep on trying, though it is evident the Park Board will not be a catspaw for its schemes against Negroes.

We call attention to these incidents in the housing agitation which is always vexing Kansas City, not to condemn the "betterment" group, or to praise the Park Board so much as to cite the need on our part of also being persistent. With our enemies always trying to knife us in the dark, and the Park Board doing its duty, there still remains something which we must do. We must be just as persistent in making our homes, both buildings and surroundings, as good as our neighbors. At this time, these "improvement" associations attack us because we are Negroes, and their very meanness, and inhumanity furnishes the answer which the authorities use in our defense. But they will keep on trying to make us move until finally they wake up to the fact that it cannot be done by foul means. In that day, we must be sure to have our worthiness established by the careful maintenance of houses and grounds which marks the good neighborhood. To do that, we too need organizations, —real improvement groups, with house-repainting, hedge-planting, lawn cutting, flower growing programs that take in every home. The Park Board has not failed us, just as we were sure they would not, but the day will come when any defense worth while, will have to be home-building, not mere home defense.

WOMAN SAVED BY HESITATION OF THIRTY SECONDS

Two Bombs, Three Minutes Apart, Renew Fight on Montgall Avenue

N. A. A. C. P. HERE OFFERS $200 REWARD FOR BOMBERS

A reward of $200 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons guilty of placing the bombs under 1926 and 2010 Montgall avenue Monday night September 19, has been offered by the Kansas City branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People through its executive committee. The committee met in a special session after the bombing and authorized the reward to be posted.

Mrs. Garfield Williams, 2010 Montgall avenue, narrowly escaped death Monday night about eight o'clock when her rear porch and pantry was blown away by a bomb placed by unknown parties.

Only a hesitation of approximately thirty seconds saved Mrs. Williams from receiving the full force of the explosion.

Two Bombs Explode

Two bombs were exploded in the same block on Montgall avenue within three minutes of each other. The first explosion came at 1926 Montgall, in the rear of an apartment building owned by Mr. and Mrs. George Rushing.

The Williams family, at 2010 Montgall, hearing the first explosion, rushed to their front porch to see what was the trouble. Mrs. Williams, however, went to her back door and failing to see anything from a casaul glance, turned and went to the front with the rest of her family. As she reached the front door, the bomb went off under the very spot on which she had been standing only thirty seconds before.

Breaks Up Dishes

The back porch, kitchen window, rear bedroom windows and pantry, which is just off the back porth, were all badly damaged. A gaping hole was torn through the pantry wall and Mrs. Williams' dishes and cooking utensils were shattered. A skillet had a hole blown through it the size of a tomato. A cake pan had its entire bottom blown out and aluminum sauce pans were twisted as though they had been made of paper.

Baby Endangered

The baby boy, Leonard Ray, aged 2 months, of Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins, daughter of Mrs. Williams, was endangered by the explosion and just missed a shower of window glass.

Mrs. Watkins had been sitting with the rest of the family in the living room and was about to go to the rear bedroom to place her baby in bed when the explosion at 1926 Montgall was heard. Had she retired five minutes earlier the youngster would have had a glass shower, at least.

Woman Home Alone

At 1926 Montgall the bomb placed there under the back porch did approximately $200 damage, according to George Rushing, owner. Two basement doors were blown out, a number of windows shattered both in the Rushing apartment and in others in the same building, and the rear porch, steps and lattice work were all damaged.

Mr. Rushing said all the damage was covered by bomb explosion insurance.

At the time of the explosion, Mrs. Rushing was home alone. Mr. Rushing had not come from his work at the Catholic Community club, Armour boulevard and Forest avenue, where he is engineer. The Rushings purchased the apartment building, 1926-30 Montgall recently and moved in about September 8. They have lived in Kansas City fifteen years and lived formerly at 2418 Campbell. Mr. Rushing said he was going to stay on the property.

"I'm not going to make any trouble," he said, "this is my property. I bought it and I expect to stay here. I have asked the police for protection and they have assured me they are doing all thy can. I'm not afraid of anyone."

The Rushing property is the last piece in that particular block, going south, which is owned by colored people, until the Williams house is reached at 2010. All houses in between are occupied by white people.

Williams Will Move

The Williams family will move, according to Mrs. Williams.

"We are not going because we are afraid," she said, "but because we bought the house with the intention of having roomers help us out. Now of course, we cannot get any roomers No one wants to live where a bomb might blow them into eternity any night."

The Williams family had been living in the house just seven days when the bomb exploded. Neither they nor the Rushings have received any warnings or heard any hostile remarks from whites in the neighborhood. The white family at 2006 is said to be bitterly opposed to Negroes being in the neighborhood as well as a man named Saunders who lives at 2001 Montgall.

Try to Break St. Louis Segregation Injunction

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23.—(ANP).—Circuit Judge Mose Hartmann, last Tuesday, took under advisement a suit to set aside restrictions which prevent members of our race from buying property fronting on Finney avenue between Krum and Spring avenues.

The action was brought by Mrs. Emma Pickel, white who has a life interest in the property of her late husband, George Pickel, at 3733 Finney avenue, and other of his heirs. Defendants in the suit are officers of a property owners' association responsible for the restrictions and the officers of the Real Estate Exchange, trustees under the restrictive agreement.

The restrictions were made effctive February 1924, after property owners in the block had signed an agreement to kep our people out as residents for a period Pickel woman was onetaoinmfw twenty years. Although the woman was one of the signers, she now contends the agreement is invalid because of the change in the character of the neighborhood. It is also maintained by the plaintiffs that when the agreement was signed, it was understood that it was not to be placed on record unil the signatures of all the property owners between Spring and Vandeventer avenues were obtained. Without having done this, they complain, the agreement was recorded.

Big Profit off Negroes

It was brought out by the plaintiffs that their property under the restrictions is only worth $6,000 They can more than double that price in a sale to colored people.

The defense admits that Negroes will pay exorbitant prices for the property in quest noi, for the property in question but insists that the restrictions are legal and binding and in a crossbill, asks that an injunction to prevent the plaintiffs from selling their property to Negroes.

Since the so-called restrictions three years ago to prevent our group from buying property in the west end section of the city, many of hem who did buy property and ignored the agreement, have been molested frequently. In several instances their homes have been destroyed by bombs.

Segregation - 1927
BUTTE, MONT.

Post

APR 27 '27

Montana

SEGREGATION.

Much has been written lately of the benefits of segregation to both races A number of colored leaders in New Orleans, with others, have voiced regret over the supreme court's decision that the New Orleans segregation act is unconstitutional. But now comes Dr. Frank H. Haskins, professor of sociology at Smith college, with the flat statement that segregation in the South will prolong the life of the negro race in the United States.

Dr. Haskins tells a New York conference on immigration that the negro race will disappear from the United States in 200 years. He says climatic conditions and the pressure of industrial competition are the principal factors in the progress of extinction. Migration to the North, he adds, hastens it while segregation in the South tends to retard it.

The doctor's prophecy would be startling if accepted seriously. But few will accept it unless provable facts are brought to support it.—New Orleans Tribune.

Segregation - 1927

New York.

"FOR SALE TO COLORED" STIRS GOTHAMITES

"Just Wanted to Attract Attention" Owner Claims

New York, N. Y., February 17. —(Special)—That exclusive section known as Jackson Heights in Queens, was treated to a disturbing jar last week and the iritation reached it crux when passers-by noticed small signs on a semi-detached brick house on Eighty-ninth street between Roosevelt and Polk avenues, which read:

"This property for sale to colored people only. Inquire within."

Inquiry among the neighbors elicited the information that the house is owned by a policeman attached to the Elizabeth station, Manhattan, and the sign made its appearance shortly after the owner became convinced that an elevator apartment house which was going up on the adjoining premises would deprive him of his hitherto beautiful exposure.

Wanted to Attract Attention

The apartment house planned for this section is one of those exclusive affairs in keeping with the number of houses recently erected in this section. When questioned about the sale of the house to colored people only, the officer said:

"I don't see why people are kicking up such a fuss about it. Three or four months ago when I put my property on the market in the customary way, through agents, expecting that I could soon sell it and get back what I had put into it, because my wife and child were sick and I found that I would have to move. Several white people came and looked over the premises, but nobody made me an offer that would enable me to get my money back. I didn't expect to make a profit, because I had not been there long enough perhaps for the appreciation in land values to be noticeable.

"Would you still sell to white persons?" he was asked.

"Certainly."

"Then why the sign reading 'For sale to colored people only'?"

"Oh, that was just to attract attention," said the policeman. "Ordinary means of disposing of my house having failed, I thought I'd put up a sign that would make 'em sit up and take notice.

"As to my being at outs with my neighbors or with the owner who is building the flats that will shut off a considerable portion of my light and breeze, I have always been on good terms with the other home owners around here. As for the apartment house builder—why, I have loaned him my hose and let him have water to make his mortar."

to get my money back." He said that he just placed the sign up to attract attention and that he would sell to white people.

A news article in the Oakland *Western American* related how a colored man and his wife from Texas arrived in Los Angeles and startled local financiers by paying thirty thousand dollars for what was claimed to be the finest residence owned and occupied by a black American west of Chicago. The article continued:

With 80,000 white property owners of Los Angeles carrying on a bitter secret propaganda movement to keep their district white, R. L. Andrews, a retired groceryman of Houston, Texas, quietly became domiciled as a resident of the fashionable West Adams district and a neighbor of Wm. Gibbs McAdoo, Hal Roach and other wealthy, world-known personages.

Located on the corner of Gramercy Place and 25th St., the Andrews residence is a stately home of (10) rooms finely furnished. Finished in stucco, the residence is located on a high tract of land, 138 by 150 feet, surrounded by spacious lawns, fine shrubbery and flowers, many of which are being put out by Mr. Andrews himself at an additional cost of $5,000.

So far no opposition was reported to the advent of the new owners and the white press was strangely silent about the matter.

N. Y. WORLD

MAY 5 1927

Following a hearing in the controversy of school authorities of Berkeley Township, Ocean County segregating Negro pupils, the Supreme Court reserved decision yesterday and counsel for the school board and the Negroes were allowed ten days to file briefs. David A. Veeder, counsel for the school board, held that John F. Rayson, one of the complainants, had not exhausted all legal resources before coming to the Supreme Court. The other remedies are through appeals to the Commissioner of Education. They have been filed and May 16 has been set for the hearing.

Racial Segregation Attacked by Minister

New York, Aug. 5.—The United Presbyterian conference opened at Stony Brook, L. I., last Sunday with a direct condemnation of racial segregation. The principal speaker was Dr. J. C. Orr (white) of Pittsburgh who attacked class distinction. He said that no group of people should be kept from restricted residential districts.

"God's love is the greatest thought expressed in the Bible," Dr. Orr said. "We toil to increase our mental powers and an athlete makes every effort to strengthen himself physically. Little attention is paid to the spiritual side of life," he said.

NEW YORK
SUN and GLOBE

FEB 7 1927

NEGROES ONLY ASKED TO BUY

Semidetached Residence in Jackson Heights, Queens.

APARTMENT GOING ALONGSIDE

Owner Says Scheme Is to Attract Attention.

Residents of Jackson Heights, Queens, which has in the last few years been developed by the Queensborough Corporation into one of the exclusive residential districts of the city, have been irritated for the last two or three weeks by the appearance of a for-sale sign on a semidetached brick house on Eighty-ninth street between Roosevelt and Polk avenues reading as follows:

THIS PROPERTY
FOR SALE
to
Colored People
Only.
Inquire Within.

Inquiry among the neighbors elicited the information that the house is owned by Herman Guran, a policeman attached at present to the Elizabeth street station, Manhattan, and that the sign made its appearance shortly after the owner became convinced that an elevator apartment house which was going up on the adjoining premises would deprive him of his hitherto beautiful southern exposure.

Apparently nobody had gone to Policeman Guran and offered him any inducements to remove the sign which is about eight times as large as the ordinary for-sale sign used by conventional realtors. The apartment house under construction is in keeping with all of the high class elevator apartments and multiple family houses erected either by or under the supervision of the Queensborough Corporation.

When Policeman Guran was asked to-day at his home if he had thus far had any luck in disposing of his house he said:

"I don't see what the people over here are kicking up such a fuss about. Three or four months ago—before, in fact, I knew that an apartment house was going up alongside of my house—I put my property on the market in the customary way, through agents, expecting that I could soon sell it and get back what I had put into it, because my wife and child were sick and I found that I would have to move.

"Well, several white people came and looked over the premises, but nobody made me an offer that would enable me to get my money back. I didn't expect to make a profit, because I had not been there long enough perhaps for the appreciation in land values to be noticeable.

"Would you still sell to white persons?" he was asked.

"Certainly."

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"Oh, that was just to attract attention," said the policeman. "Ordinary means of disposing of my house having failed, I thought I'd put up a sign that would make 'em sit up and take notice.

"As to my being at outs with my neighbors or with the owner who is building the flats that will shut off a considerable portion of my light and breeze, I have always been on good terms with the other home owners around here. As for the apartment house builder—why, I have loaned him my hose and let him have water to make his mortar."

N. A. A. C. P. ATTORNEYS PREPARING PROPERTY OWNER SEGREGATION CASES

New York, Dec. 9.—Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are preparing for submission to the United States Supreme Court cases involving the question of residential segregation by private agreement among white property owners, upon which the Supreme Court failed to pass in the case of Corrigan versus Buckley, the so-called Curtis case, for lack of jurisdiction.

Attorney George E. C. Hayes of Washington, D. C., reports that of three cases taken to the courts in the District of Columbia, one case, that of Cornish et al. versus O'Donoghue et al. has already been conferred upon by Louis Marshall, member of N. A. A. C. P. National Legal Committee and Mr. Leahy. The case, Mr. Hayes reports, is now docketed in the Court of Appeals, and a brief on it is to be prepared by Messrs. Hayes and Leahy for submission to Mr. Marshall.

Jews in Brownsville Section of Brooklyn Again Brutally Beat Negro

Near Riot Staged When Melting Pot Raw Ingredients Mob Man and Inflict Serious Injury Before Arrival of the Reserves

A small-sized riot between Jewish and Negro residents of Brownsville participated in by a milling, jeering fighting mob variously estimated as being between 500 and 1,000 persons, necessitated the calling out of police reserves from the Brownsville station shortly after 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

After the police had night-sticked their way into the center of the mass they found a badly mauled colored man on the ground suffering from several stab wounds.

The reserves faced a howling and turbulent mass of men, young, middle-aged and older, jammed and struggling in Belmont avenue. Negroes and whites were surging about, apparently bent upon getting to the vortex of the excitement. The police quickly determined they had to fight their way in.

They rescued the man, who was described as Marion Davis, 28, of 132 Belmont avenue, and rushed him to Kings County Hospital, where his condition was said to be serious from the stab wounds and loss of blood.

Two young men, who described themselves as Morris Stromberg, 22, giving the same address as Davis, and George Goldberg, 19, of 139 Belmont avenue, were taken to the Brownsville station and charged with felonious assault. The arrests were made by Detectives Dan Wagner and Baerens Donnelly, of the Brownsville station.

When the police had rescued the man from the mob he was assisted to a nearby drug store. Stromberg and Goldberg, who were near Davis when the police arrived, were brought in and were identified by the colored man as his assailants, although he seemed unable to tell the police which of the two wielded the knife.

He told the police that a heated argument resulted from the "usual verbal passage" as to race and color and was followed by blows and the stabbing.

During the trouble a white woman suffered a deep stab wound in the neck and a colored woman was placed under arrest, charged with felonious assault, and will have a hearing in the New Jersey Avenue Court.

Mary Katonchovich, 29, of 239 Watkins street, was the victim of the stabbing. According to her story, Ida Jackson, 36, who says she lives at the same address, began to revile her in front of the Watkins street address late Saturday afternoon. When she protested against the names Miss Katonchovich says the colored woman ran upstairs, returning a moment later with a long pair of shears with which she stabbed her in the neck, inflicting a deep stab wound.

Dr. Caruso removed her to St. Mary's Hospital. Meanwhile the Jackson woman had barricaded herself in her apartment. Detectives Kennedy, Gaynor and Beck, of the Brownsville station, were sent to investigate. They broke down the door and placed the colored woman under arrest.

The police say there has been considerable feeling for the past two years between the races because of the invasion of that section by the colored people, and cited a case two years ago when David Cohen, 24, of 25 Livonia avenue, was stabbed to death by Fenton Allette, of 257 Livonia avenue, a colored man, who was also attacked after being called names, and who now is serving a sentence of from ten to twenty years in Sing Sing. Allette was arrested at that time by Detective Edward Gaynor, of the Brownsville station.

Caucasian Logic

A FIERY CROSS was burned a few days ago in front of the home of Robert L. Avant in Jamaica, Long Island. His offense is that he has bought a house on Ferndale avenue, where Negroes have never lived before. Mr. Avant also received a letter the next Wednesday which said, "White among white. We tolerate no intermingling," and threatened him with death.

WHITE PEOPLE often try to excuse their behavior by saying that they object only to the rabble, not to Negroes of character, intelligence and thrift. But Mr. Avant for eight years has had a good record as a clerk in the General Post Office; he has a wife and three children; as a soldier he risked his life in France for his country; by honest work and self-denial he saved enough money to buy a house. Thus he typifies the virtues of intelligence, morality, patriotism, industry and thrift. Yet he is threatened because he peaceably buys a house suited to his means and lives quietly in it.

AS the threatening letter shows, many white people are possessed of the idea that the Negro is eager to mingle with them, that at every chance he will push his way among them. But it is just the other way; the white people are always pushing themselves among Negroes. The Negro stays in Harlem, for instance, and the white people come crowding there to associate with him; one can hardly go to a public dance or a party in Harlem without seeing several white people, and the cabarets are full of them. The logic of the Caucasian has always been strange, but never stranger than when he pushes himself on the Negro and then accuses the Negro of trying to mingle with him.

Samuel Browne Wins

SAMUEL A. BROWNE, the postman of Staten Island, has won his three-year fight to stay in his home. It will be remembered that in 1924 Mr. Browne bought a house in a neighborhood in Staten Island where Negroes had never lived. He and his family were threatened with death; mobs gathered before his house every night, stoning his windows and tearing up his shrubbery. Most families would have sold the house for whatever they could get, but the Brownes decided to stay and fight. They appealed to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and defied the mobs. Now Mr. Brown has withdrawn his suit against his white neighbors, but only on the condition that he shall remain in his home unmolested.

THE BROWNES should be congratulated on their courageous stand for principle. They have shown the same brand of courage as the early American pioneers who built homes in the wilderness and defended them against wild Indians. Some of the descendants of those same pioneers became savages in their turn and assailed him, but he stood firm and unterrified.

Segregation – Discrimination – 1927

New York.

Rockaway Beach

THE LONG ISLAND Daily Press told recently how the Rockaway home owners are up in arms because of large invasion of Negroes, and that a majority of property owners declare for segregation as a check.

ROCKAWAY is too near all other parts of New York State for segregation to thrive there without spreading out to include the entire state. Cities, like people, seldom benefit by the bitter experiences of others. If Rockaway were wise she would remember Detroit and Washington and throw overboard all thought of segregation as the way to solve its problem.

THE TROUBLE with segregation is that it segregates racial goodwill and sympathy. It puts both races in hostile camps and the end is often wrecked properties and embittered lives, and a few casualties.

A BETTER WAY for Rockaway property owners is to dismiss their passions and welcome such means as will bring the two racial groups to discuss dispassionately their common problem. Perhaps, some of the white property owners will be surprised that many of the Negro home owners enjoy as much civic pride as they themselves and guard just as jealously the peace and prosperity of the town. A mutual conference is always rewarding.

MUCH of the difficulty or the problem at Rockaway seems strictly mental. The white home owners fear trouble, because they nurse resentment. Let them first mentally disarm themselves of bitterness and believe that their difficulties need not end in racial clashes.

IN OUR AGE when often one racial group is on the heels of another in possessing the land often some agreement or understanding or conference may conserve land values and keep the peace of a community. At least, nothing beats a trial. To keep goodwill freely showering a community is of far more value than to keep the prices of real estate at top notch.

OUR BEACHES—one and all—are the recreation grounds for the masses. We advocate an open door policy of all beach places of a public nature. We would have no racial group discriminated against. We would urge all cases of friction to be passed on to a board of arbiters, composed of leaders of interested races.

Said Cath. Institution Not Overfriendly to Us

Little Marion Belda, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Belda, of [illegible] street, was among the fifteen persons injured by automobiles on Aug. 9. She was struck by an automobile driven by a white man described as Harry Goetz of 1956 Sixty-fourth street, while crossing at Utica avenue and Dean street.

The child had been out shopping and was alone. Police Officer Edward Green, who was driving a department car, took the child to St. Mary's Hospital, but in this land of the free and home of the brave it is alleged that the officials would not admit the child as a patient, but just gave her some first aid treatment. Her father came for her and took the girl home. She was severely lacerated about the face and body and her right arm is probably fractured.

This hospital is reported to be run by the Catholics of Brooklyn, who profess to be so friendly to Negroes, and while it is not a free institution this and similar alleged acts against injured colored men and women has caused much indignation from time to time, but that is as far as the matter has ever gone.

2,000 ATTEND MASS MEETING

Seaside Residents Flock to Beach to Solve "Color Question".

HEAVY POLICE GUARD

Taxpayers Now Planning Huge Organization to Curb Negro.

"If you have any shots to fire—fire them now and get it over with"—was the challenge hurled by Dr. John Hewins Kern, of the Wave staff at the opening of the mass meeting held on the beach at 105th street, Seaside, Wednesday evening, where two thousand residents of that section assembled to discuss the "Color Question".

Earlier in the day reports had been circulated that any effort on the part of speakers to address the gathering would be met with a rebuff by a certain element in question and that drastic measures might be resorted to.

This was probably the largest attendance at any mass meeting in the history of the Rockaways, but despite their numbers it was a most orderly gathering.

A special detachment of patrolmen under the personal direction of Captain Patrick Dinan of the 52nd Precinct, several mounted policemen and detectives from headquarters as well as from the local bureau, were on hand to preserve order, but the presence of these guardians of the law had its moral effect and those few who had threatened to cause a distaurbance stood by and listened attentivcly without so much as making an effort to heckle the speakers.

Promptly at 8:30 o'clock, Don Gleason, another member of the Wave staff and publicity director for "The Residents of Seaside," who was chairman of the meeting, mounted the balustrade which served as the speakers' platform, located in the rear of the Sunset Cabaret, overlooking the beach. After carefully unfurling an American flag he set it in place at the left of the platform. This was the signal for an outburst of applause which lasted several minutes.

When the noise had subsided, Gleason addressed the audience in a slow, deliberate fashion, thanking them for their co-operation in attending the meeting to support what he termed "the most important issue with which the residents of Seaside have ever been confronted". He then introduced Dr. John Hewins Kern of the Wave staff, the principal speaker, who had been requested to voice the sentiments of the residents of that section.

Dr. Kern, who is well-known in the Rockaways, received an ovation which compared favorably with the homecoming of a trans-Atlantic flier.

Dr. Kern immediately launched into a discourse on the equality of races and his stentorian tone held the audience spell bound throughout the meeting. He said, "We are not prejudiced against anyone and

our mission here this evening is to solve a question of vital interest not only to the property owners but to the concessionaires and summer

(Continued on page 5)

guests as well. It affects our property values and our welfare in general."

Several times during the speech the crowd applauded the remarks of the speaker who tactfully brought out points of interest dealing with the segregation of colored people. He spoke of the effort being made by a colored syndicate to purchase property in the Seaside section of the Rockaways.

Dr. Kern spoke of the Canarsie section of Brooklyn which at one time was exclusively confined to white residents but with the purchase of a small parcel of land by colored people soon became a Negro colony and at the present time has very few white inhabitants. He cited this as an instance of the retrogression of a community and warned that Seaside will be confronted with the same condition unless proper steps are taken to stem the trek of Negro homeseekers to the Rockaways.

At the conclusion of the talk, Dr. Kern said, "This is not a personal issue, nor is it a fight against any race. Property values are at stake and something must be done to save us from financial ruin which is inevitable with the influx of Negroes."

Chairman Gleason then asked the residents and property owners to kindly send their names and addresses to the Wave office, together with their ideas on the "color ques-

Joe Gans' Widow Is Jim-Crowed

Steward Refuses to Serve Her Between Baltimore and New York

Mrs. Madge Young, 437 Druid Hill avenue, Baltimore, widow of the late Joe Gans and niece of Mrs. Sadie Warren-Davis, treasurer of The Amsterdam News, was discriminated against in the dining car attached to a Pennsylvania Railroad train while on her way here from Baltimore Monday.

Mrs. Young left Baltimore on a Pullman train at 6:05 a. m. and arrived in New York at 10:20 a. m. At 7 a. m. she went to the diner for breakfast and before she could sit down the steward hastened over to her and explained very politely that he would be unable to serve her in the diner, but gave her a bill of fare and told her that the porter would serve her in her Pullman.

When Mrs. Young asked the reason for being denied diner service, the conductor explained that, while the Pennsylvania Railroad did not discriminate, the train she was on was a Florida limited on which there were a number of Southern white people who would object to her presence in the diner.

She returned to her compartment and shortly thereafter the steward and both the train and Pullman conductors came to her to talk the matter over and suggested that she accept her meal in her compartment. Mrs. Young refused to do so.

Color Question in Rockaways

Business Men of Long Island Summer Resort Are Uneasy.

Andrew J. Kenny, white, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the Rockaways, who seems worried because of the influx of colored people, particularly in the Hammels section and Seaside, stated recently that considerable uneasiness is expressed by the business men, who complain that white persons refuse to mingle with the newcomers on the bathing beach.

Mr. Kenny explained that while the Board of Trade is not holding active sessions during the summer, steps would be taken at the first opportunity to devise means of controlling the situation, discussing the matter in a serious community spirit with fairness to all concerned.

John W. Wainwright, white, of Seaside, who is one of the largest property owners of the section, is inclined to consider the question less seriously. He thinks reports are exaggerated and the so-called "problem" will right itself in the natural course of events.

Harry E. Tudor, white, manager of the Thompson Park, said that during the summer and the recent holidays the preponderence of Negroes was noticeable and he believed this ratio would increase unless drastic measures were adopted. What is meant by "drastic measures" was not explained.

Colored people have been living in different sections of the Rockaways for many years, but it seems that this larger group has excited the white brother.

At Far Rockaway there is a sufficient number to attempt to support a church and pastor. In the summertime he fares exceptionally well, but in the winter, when most of the parishioners have returned to the city, he fares not so well.

NEGROES GROW RIOTOUS HERE

White Woman Knocked Off Chair at Seaside by Burly Negress.

BATTLE ON BOARDWALK

Seaside Residents Plan Organization for Protection of Whites.

"If there is any bigotry involved in Seaside's ambition to remain a white section, then that bigotry emanates from the blacks and not from the whites."

That is the statement of Mrs. M. J. Reardon, a summer resident of the Rockaways for the past twelve years, who last week was pushed off a chair by a colored visitor to Seaside and told to get away from "this here nigger beach".

"I was seated on a chair in front of the Weiss hotel," said Mrs. Reardon, "and a colored woman approached me and catapulted me to the boardwalk, saying, 'Out o' mah way, lady. Get offa this here nigger beach'."

It goes without saying that Mrs. Reardon, who has a permanent home at 19 Grove street, New York, does not intend to spend next summer at Seaside or any other place in the Rockaways. She is thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which the whites on the Peninsula are treated by Negro picnickers from Harlem and the "black belts" of New Jersey.

Nor are the whites the aggressors in the miniature "race riots" which occur now and then along the boardwalk, from Seaside down as far as Steeplechase. Last Thursday night a woman concessionaire, who wants her name withheld, was brutally beaten by a Negro, and in the ten minutes that followed the assault, blacks and whites along the boardwalk engaged in an old-fashioned rough-and-tumble fest. The whites finally won, only because the Negroes were outnumbered. The blacks fought gamely, and, with sticks and stones as their weapons, seemed bent on a killing.

In fact, the aggressiveness of the Negroes is so pronounced that even those who originally welcomed them to the Rockaways with open arms, now talk of joining the fast-growing movement to keep Seaside white.

But the Negroes feel that by beating defenseless white women they are making cowards of us all and frustrating the attempts of the citizens of Seaside to organize against them. Just to convince Seaside that they are determined to keep on coming to this section, they are going to stage a colored convention here during the week of August 21th. There will be delegations here from all sections of New York City, Jersey City, Newark and Paterson, and many colored folks are already seeking reservations here.

Meanwhile the residents of Seaside are organizing to "make Seaside white for the whites by 1928". Through the mass meeting which was held on the beach at 105th street, last Thursday evening, the leaders of the "Keep Seaside White" movement have already received more than 200 letters from Seaside folks who are willing to do everything in their power to check Negro colonization here. Most of the letters laud the Wave for publishing the truth about the "color question," and each of them expresses the writer's desire to do his bit towards keeping Seaside "safe for the white".

One of these letters reads as follows:

"To the Editor of the Wave.

"My dear Mr. Editor:

"Permit me to congratulate you for the good work you are doing for the people of Seaside, and particularly the taxpayers.

"Please keep up the good work, and if I can be of any assistance, financial or otherwise, I shall be delighted to help.

"Very sincerely yours,

"J. M."

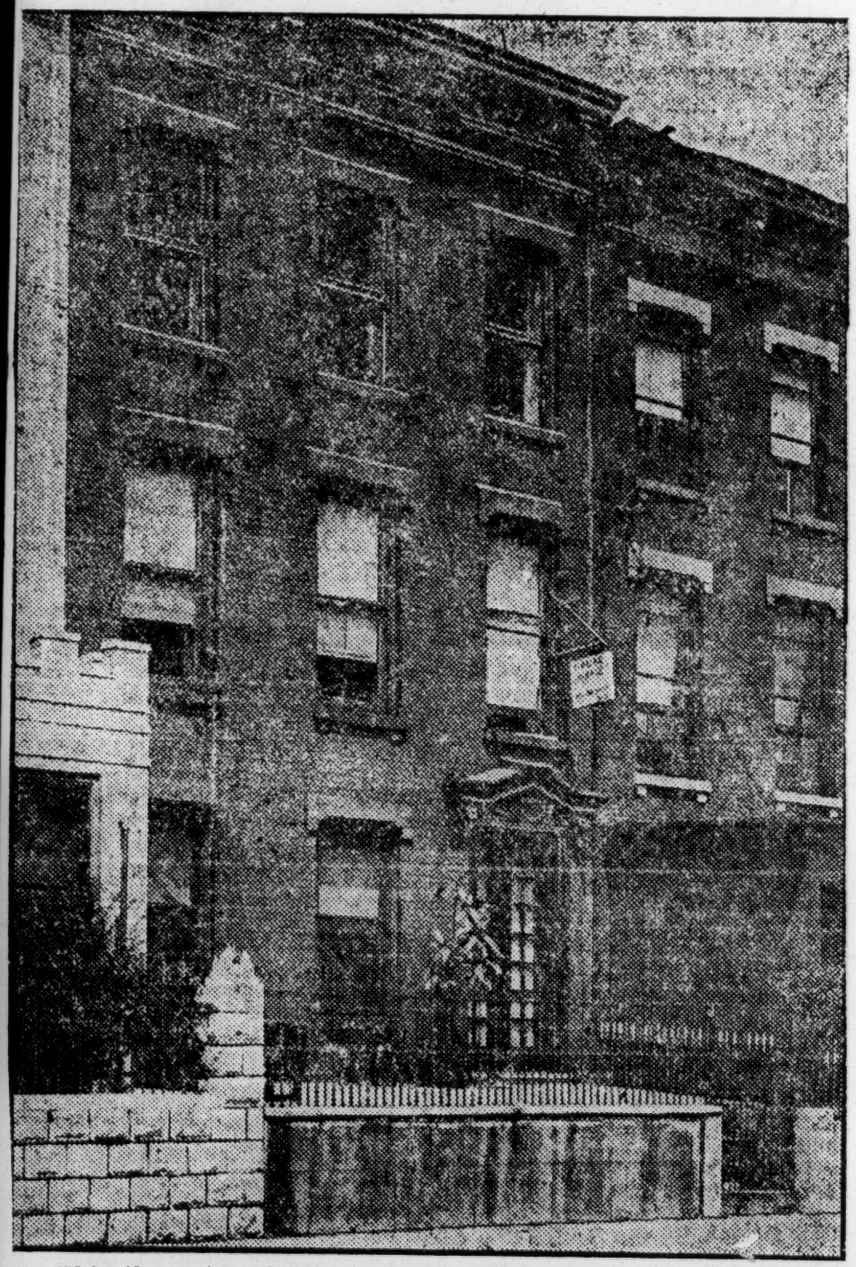
Segregation- 1927

New York.

BRONX HOME NEWS

JUL 14 1927

Also Seeks Colored Tenants



This three-story brick dwelling at 323 Concord Ave., near 141st St., is the third Bronx home to be offered within the past few weeks, either for sale or lease to colored people only, by their owners, in reprisal for differences they have with their "next-doors." In this instance, it is the wooden wall, shown at the lower right hand corner of the photo, which is part of an addition for a sun porch to the adjoining building at 325 Concord Ave., that caused the "for rent" sign to be displayed above. The owners of 323 allege that the wooden construction blocks the sunlight and darkens their home.

Another "Colored People Only" Sign Appears on Bronx Property for Sale

Another sign reading "For Sale, to Colored People Only," the third of its kind found recently in the Bronx, hangs on the three-story brick house at 323 Concord Ave., near E. 141st St.

Like the others, it admittedly was placed because of a property owners' dispute. The house on which it appears is owned by Mrs. Mary Stahl, and, besides a tenant, is occupied by Mrs. Stahl, her husband, Fred, who is a baker, and their daughter.

This sign has been in place for about six months. Mrs. Stahl said she had thought she might dispose of the property to some of the employes of Lincoln Hospital, just across the street. That institution employs many colored persons and in the same block with the Stahl house, there are now colored residents.

According to Mrs. Stahl, her "for sale to colored only" sign was placed because of a difficulty with the family of James Lynch, who own and occupy the three-story brick house at 325. Mrs. Lynch, herself, told a reporter she understood that was the reason behind the sign's erection.

Wall Started It

The Lynch family erected a roof over their concrete front yard which, Mrs. Lynch said, will finally be made into a sun porch, for her two boys. At the south end of the yard, immediately on the dividing line between the Stahl and Lynch property, there was erected a red board wall.

This wall, according to Mrs. Lynch, is to be part of the sun porch. The solid wall constitutes the chief reason for the two families' disagreement, for Mrs. Stahl claims it shuts off much light from her front yard and front windows, as well as forming an unsightly north end to the front of her property.

The Lynch family has owned 325 for about seven years. The Stahls came to 323 about six years ago. The wall in question has been up about a year. There have been other minor differences, it was said, in the past.

This is the third sign of the kind to be placed on Bronx dwelling houses recently. The first was several weeks ago on the three-story brick dwelling at 1103 Boston Rd., owned by Dr. T. J. Barry.

Still Vacant

John Kuhhorn, who owns the property just west of the Barry house, claimed that Dr. Barry wanted to bring in colored tenants in retaliation for some difficulty they had over a dividing wall between their properties. Dr. Barry's signs are still on his house and it is still vacant. He refuses to make any statement.

The second sign of the kind was placed last Saturday on the dwelling at 1820 Paulding Ave. It offered the one-family stucco dwelling there "For Sale to Colored Family Only."

The part of the sign reading "to colored family only," had placed over it yesterday afternoon a strip of paper, hiding the words from view. Mrs. Marie Saboca, owner of the house, said that an agreement had practically been reached with Vincent Notarianni, owner of 1818 Paulding Ave., with whom the Sabocas had a disagreement regarding a driveway between the two houses.

Mrs. Saboca said that through the facts printed in The Home News, she expects to sell her property to white people within a few days, there having been several prospective purchasers since the facts regarding the sign appeared in print.

BURN CROSS IN FRONT OF HOME OF U. S. EMPLOYEE

Purchasing of Homes in Better Sections of Jamaica, Long Island, Believed to Have Aroused Whites — Death Threat Follows

Stirred by the large influx of Negro families who are moving into the homes which they are purchasing in sections of Jamaica, Long Island, where Negroes have never yet lived, someone resorted to that time-worn method of frightening by burning a cross in front of the home of Robert L. Avant, 143-50 Ferndale avenue, Jamaica, Sunday morning. This was followed with an unsigned letter to Avant on Wednesday, in which they warned him that continuance to live there might mean death.

Avant, who, together with his wife and three children, moved from his Harlem apartment to the Jamaica home which he purchased through the firm of Max Fisch of 104-12 Sutphin boulevard on Friday, September 16, was awakened early Sunday morning by a blaze directly in front of his porch. He investigated and found on the sidewalk a large cross, about six feet high and four feet across, erected on a baseboard, briskly burning. The Police Department was notified at once and two policemen were sent around. They dragged the charred cross to the street, but were unable to locate anyone in the neighborhood at that hour.

At the Jamaica Headquarters the police said that they would patrol the street, but no police were noticed on patrol following the episode.

LETTER WARNED OF DEATH.

Wednesday Avant received the following letter through the mail. It was printed in handwriting.

"To the Present Property Owner
143-50 Ferndale Avenue."

"You have noticed the Fiery Cross. You noticed what happened to your car. White among white. We tolerate no intermingling. What's next—maybe death.

"TAKE HEED; TAKE HEED."

Avant took the letter to the Police Department, who were inclined to treat it lightly. They said they had a number of similar cases but that nothing had ever happened and they advised Avant to simply ignore it. They added that, should any clue of the author be obtained, action would be taken against the writer.

DISTRICT FORMERLY ALL WHITE.

The house which Avant purchased, a six-room frame structure, built nine months ago, is the only one in that block occupied by Negroes. In the vicinity, however, are several Negro families and only recently Traffic Officer Reuben Carter and his family moved within a short distance of Avant's home. Some objection was made to Carter's coming, but no cross was burned nor threatening letter received.

The stupidity of the writer of the letter is reflected in his reference to the car. Avant's brother-in-law, James Blackman, who resides in Brooklyn, was on his way to the Jamaica home when his auto met with an accident Saturday. Blackman brought the car to Avant's home, where it has since remained awaiting repairs. The letter-writer must have been under the impression that the car was Avant's and that it had been in an accident brought about through some foul means.

Robert L. Avant is a postal clerk attached to the mailing division of the General Post Office, where he has been employed eight years. He was overseas with the 367th Infantry and saw active service in France. He comes of an excellent family in South Carolina and is not of the type easily scared. In the post office he holds a good record and is generally liked by his superiors and fellow employees. He has expressed a determination not to be frightened and to see anything through which someone may start.

Investigation so far conducted tends to show that the work was the part of some individual or individuals, rather than that of the Ku Klux Klan, although that organization is particularly strong throughout Long Island.

Segregation - 1927

Ohio

Serious Race Friction Is Expected At Dayton, Ohio

M N Work

Loans Being Called On Negro Property White Sections Relationship Between The Races Becon. Strained

Dayton, Ohio., July . —(PNS)—A mass meeting held here several nights ago in the Roosevelt High School in which several hundred people participated, the first seed were sown for what may turn out to be a race war of very serious proportions. A. E. Starbaugh, who presided as chairman, introduced several speakers —a Rev. Kaufmann, who said little, a Mr. Nicum, who is a candidate for city commissioner on a segregation platform, and a Mr. Ireland, of the West Side Building and Loan Company. The organization, said the chairman, was formed to hold the boundary lines which they had established for the Negro.

The real estate man reported that Building and Loan associations throughout the city, with the exception of one or two "pirates" had agreed to not lend money to Negroes and to recall the loans from the Negroes who had bought property in "white territory", and to force them out of the neighborhood. A Mr. Dunley and a Mr. Fleese were mentioned as the "pirate" real estate men who were selling property to Negroes.

As the meeting proceeded, the tension in the audience increased and the whole affair took on the atmosphere of an old time religious revival, one person after another getting up and "testifying" to his experience and feelings. One enthusiastic rabble rouser said: "I came home and found a thief in my home, trying to steal the few dollars my pocket contains, I should be justified in taking a gun and killing him; when I find a Negro buying a property in my neighborhood, he is robbing me of hundreds of dollars, "he roared. " and I am justified in doing the same thing to him." This remark was greeted with wild applause, and a chorus of "Yes," "sure" etc.

Following this another man declared that the white citizens of the West Side could not depend upon the city officials to help them in this matter, and therefore must take matters in their own hands, if they wanted to get satisfactory results. He cited the attitude of Mr. Eichelberger, the City Manager, who had promised to support the West Side citizens, but had pointed out that there were 40,000 white people on the West Side and 13,000 colored people on the West Side; and as the whole of Dayton had a colored population of only 17,000, he didn't see any chance for the colored people occupying the whole of the West Side for a while yet.

It was suggested by another frenzied speaker that every business man who gave employment to a Negro be boycotted, and that no merchandise be accepted if it were delivered by a Negro. As the meeting became more and more heated, a direct incitement to riot and lynching was boldly voiced by one man who proposed that a committee of 50 West Side loyal citizens wait on the two real estate dealers who had sold property to Negroes, and escort them to the country, and "horsewhip the hide off 'em.". Then, too, if a few Niggers get good sound beatin's, they'll know their places. All you got to do is to handle two or three of them smart niggers rough and the rest will git wise."

One of the younger men in the audience who had the timerity to ask for some constructive plan for dealing with the Negro population on a fair and equitable basis was promptly silenced, with sneers and wild shouts of "The Niggers can go to H—l."

I am too much of a coward, although white, to tell you my name for publication just now. These solid, respectable while citizens, pillars of the white churches, upholders of white supremacy, finally adjourned to meet next Monday. I shall try to attend that meeting although I have an engagement out of town but will try and get back to it. I shall give you a report of future meetings. I can see in this sort of proceedure nothing short of a terrible race riot and much bloodshed. I hope the colored people will be prepared to effectively defend themselves.

"If a few niggers get a good sound beating they will know their places."

In the gathering were whites regarded as pillars of the church and respected citizens.

Negro Race War in Dayton May Lead to Riot and Bloodshed

DAYTON, July 14., (By Mail).—At a mass meeting held here last night in the Roosevelt High School in which several hundred people participated, the first seed was sown for what may turn out to be a race war of very serious proportions.

Mr. A. E. Erbaugh, who presided as chairman, introduced several speakers,—a Rev. Kauffman, who said little, a Mr. Nicum, who is running for City Commissioner on a segregation platform, and a Mr. Ireland, of the West Side Building & Loan Co. The organization, said the chairman, was formed to hold the boundary lines which they had established for the Negro.

Call Loans.

The real estate man reported that the Building & Loan Companies with the exception of one or two "pirates" had agreed to recall the loans from the Negroes who had bought property in "white territory," and to force them out of the neighborhood. A Mr. Dunlevy and a Mr. Fleese were mentioned as ...ed of the "pirate" real estate men who were selling property to Negroes.

As the meeting proceeded, the tension in the audience increased and it took on the atmosphere of a religious revival, one after another getting up and "testifying" to his experience. One man said: "If I came home and found a thief in my home, trying to steal the few dollars my pocketbook contains, I should be justified in taking a gun and killing him; when I find a Negro buying a property in my neighborhood, he is robbing me of hundreds of dollars, and I am justified in doing the same thing." This remark was greeted with wild applause, and a chorus of "Yes," "Yes," 'Sure," etc.

Another arose to point out that the people of the west side could not depend upon the city officials to help them in this matter, but must take affairs into their own hands. He cited the attitude of Mr. Eichelberger, the City Manager, who had promised to support the west side citizens, but had pointed out that as there were 40,000 white people on the west side, and 13,000 colored; and as the whole of Dayton had a colored population of only 17,000, he didn't see any chance for the colored people occupying the whole of the west side for a while yet.

Proposes Lynching Bee.

It was suggested by another speaker that every business man who hired a Negro be boycotted, and that no merchandise be accepted if it were delivered by a Negro. As the meeting became more and more heated, a direct in...ement to riot and lynching was b...dly voiced by one man who proposed that a committee of 50 west side citizens wait on the two real estate dealers who had sold property to Negro citizens escort them to the country, and "horsewhip the hide off them."

One of the younger men in the audience who had the temerity to ask for some constructive plan for dealing with the problem of the Negro population was promptly silenced with shouts of "They can go to Hell."

These solid, respectable citizens pillars of the church, and upholders of white supremacy, then adiourned after setting the following Monday for the next meeting.

LYNCHING BEE IS PROPOSED IN DAYTON SEGREGATION ROW

DAYTON, O., (P. N. S.)—A lynching bee and mob violence were proposed in a mass meeting here held by white residents to organize against what they called the encroachment of colored folk in their territory, Friday.

The meeting was outlined by its chairman as formed to hold the white boundary lines which they had established. It also developed that all but a few building loan associations had agreed to refuse to loan money on property bought by colored people.

Proposed Lynching Bee

One of the speakers declared that Negroes who bought property in white residential areas should be shot. Others yelled "to horse whip the hide off 'em."

SOW SEEDS OF RACE RIOT IN DAYTON, OHIO

White Mass Meeting Openly Advocates Mob Methods on Negro Residents

Editor's Note: The following account, remarkable for its detailed information on activities at a white mass meeting, was furnished the Preston News Service by a white person who attended, but who could not stomach the sentiments expressed. This white person expresses the hope that Negroes "will be prepared to effectively defend themselves."

DAYTON, Ohio — (PNS) At a mass meeting held here several nights ago in the Roosevelt High School, in which several hundred people participated the first seeds were sown for what may turn out to be a race war or very serious proportions.

A. E. Erbaugh, who presided as chairman, introduced several speakers, —a Rev. Kaufman, who said little, a Mr. Nicum, who is a candidate for city commissioner on a segregation platform, and a Mr. Ireland, of the West Side Building and Loan Company. The organization, said the chairman, was formed to hold the boundary lines which they had established for the Negro.

Won't Lend to Negroes

The real estate man reported that Building and Loan associations throughout the city, with the exception of one or two "pirates" had agreed to not lend money to Negroes and to recall the loans from the Negroes who had bought property in "white territory," and to force them out of the neighborhood. A Mr. Dunlevy and a Mr. Fleese were mentioned as the "pirate" real estate men who were selling property to Negroes.

A "Testimony" Meeting

As the meeting proceeded, the tension in the audience increased and the whole affair took on the atmosphere of an old time religious revival, one person after another getting up and "testifying" to his experience and feelings. One enthusiastic rabble rouser said: "If I came home and found a thief in my home, trying to steal the few dollars my pocket contains, I should be justified in taking a gun and killing him; when I find a Negro buying a property in my neighborhood, he is robbing me of hundreds of dollars," he roared, "and I am justified in doing the same thing to him." This remark was greeted with wild aplaus, and a chorus of "Yes," "Sure" etc.

Following this another man declared that the white citizens of the West Side could not depend upon the city officials to help them in this matter, and therefore must take matters in their own hands, if they wanted to get satisfactory results. He cited the attitude of Mr. Eichelberger, the City Manager, who had promised to support the West Side citizens, but had pointed out that there were 40,000 white people on the West Side and 13,000 colored people on the West Side; and as the whole of Dayton had a colored population of only 17,000, he didn't see any chance for the colored people occupying the whole of the West Side for a while yet.

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groes, and escort them to the country, and "horsewhip the hide off 'em." "Then, too, if a few Niggers get good sound beatin's, they'll know their places. All you got to do is to handle two or three of them smart niggers rough and the rest will git wise."

One of the younger men in the audience who had the timority to ack for some constructive plan for dealing with the Negro population on a fair and equitable basis was promptly silenced with sneers and wild shouts of "The Niggers can go to H — —l".

I am too much of a coward, although white, to tell you my name for publication just now. These solid, respectable white citizens, pillars of the white churches, upholders of white supremacy, finally adjourned to meet nxet Monday. I shall try to attend that meeting although I have en engagement out of town but will try and get back to it. I shall give you a report of future meetings. I can see in this sort of proceedure nothing short of a terrible race riot and much bloodshed. I hope the colored people will be prepared to effecitvely defend themselves.

Nicum Runs in Dayton On a Pure and Simple "Jim Crow" Program

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 1.—W. V. Nicum, who recently in a campaign speech anounced that "any man who sells his property to a Negro in a white territory should be tarred and feathered," has got out a leaflet boosting himself for the city commission which continues the argument against Negroes in slightly modified language.

Nicum declares for "keeping the control of the destinies of Dayton in the hands of the white citizens," and "favors the use of every legal and fair means to prevent the colonization of colored people in white streets and blocks in any part of the city."

Neither does Nicum define in this leaflet what he means by "legal and fair" means.

A further plank is for "Jim Crow" schools, "Jim Crow" parks, "Jim Crow" playgrounds and "Jim Crow" community centers.

Dayton is a large industrial center, the home of the National Cash Register business, and desperate measures are adopted to keep white and colored workers from solidarity with each other.

Segregation - 1927

Oklahoma.

Fight Segregation In Oklahoma City

TULSA, OKLA.—A suit, which is expected to be a test of segregation by agreement in Oklahoma City, has been signed by Prentiss Price, white, who finds that four lots he recently bought, and which he agreed not to sell to Negroes, have become a white elephant on his hands.

Price, who now claims his signature to a restriction agreement, similar to the Washington case recently passed on in the United States Supreme Court, was obtained by misrepresentation, has asked the court to declare it void, that he may sell his property without restriction of race.

SEGREGATION TIGHTENS IN TULSA, OKLA.

Extension of Colored Home Zone Denied by City Commission Following Action of Property Owners

TULSA, OKLA., April 20.—Plans to extend the boundary of the colored residential district into the west half of Bullette addition were interrupted Saturday by the city commission. White property owners protested against the proposal leading to the action.

Need More Homes

Because of the demand for more homes for colored persons who live in the east half of Bullette addition, a petition requesting removal of restrictions on the west half of the addition was filed by six property owners, who said they desired to sell their interests to the colored citizens. The colored section now ends at Lansing avenue and the petition sought to have it extended to Norfolk avenue.

Church Protests

Hearing of the extention plans, opposing property owners filed a petition with 22 signatures protesting any extention, and demanding the colored district be confined within its present area. Property value in the entire district would be impaired if the extention plans succeeded.

Besides property owners, the congregation of the Bullette Presbyterian church, 801 Norfolk avenue, filed a protest, and was represented by the plaintiff's attorney. It is understood that colored citizens will carry the matter to the courts.

BOMB THREAT TO HOMES IN PONCA CITY

Whites in Oil Town Would Take Section Held for Years by Negroes

PONCA CITY, Okla.—Mutterings of whites, who have recently built several fine apartment houses on 8th street, threatens to drive more than 500 Negro residents from South 6th, 7th and 8th streets. It is said that the whites seek to drive the Negroes out in the vicinity of Dixie hill.

Land Grafters

For a number of years, Negroes have occupied the section of the city where white land grafters have recently fixed their gaze. Old Negro settlers located on South 7th and 8th streets in the early days. The A. M. E. church is located on 8th street and the Masonic temple has been erected by the blacks at considerable cost.

Word came recently that interested whites say if the Negroes do not leave the section, accepting the price they offer, they will be blown off with bombs. Several families have left the city. It is said that land has trebled in value in recent years but the whites seek to drive the Negroes out with the offer of paltry sums. At least twenty-five beautiful homes are owned by Negroes in this section, and at least 150 property owners will be affected by this effort to confiscate their pro[illegible]

Segregation - 1927

Pennsylvania.

$1,000 FOR BOMBERS OF NEGRO MINER'S HOME

Moon Run, Pa., March 22.—A reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of housewreckers was offered Friday following a blast which almost demolished the home of Lee Pickens, a coal miner employed by Pittsburgh Coal Company.

Segregation-1927

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

State

MAR 19 1927

Solved Itself in the South.

No effort has ever been made to enact "segregation laws" for the races in South Carolina and the decision in the Louisiana case, following the tenor of other decisions, does not affect communities in this state.

Racial segregation proceeds as usual in all cities, North and South, though as between Northern and Southern communities the processes apparently differ. In the Northern cities Negroes crowd into a district and as their numbers increase the district enlarges and, slowly, white population is driven farther away. There is encroachment upon white districts with, occasionally, resulting clashes, as in Chicago a few years ago. Seemingly, no mingling of white and colored residences in the same district, to a substantial degree, has come to pass.

In Southern cities an opposite drift is observed. The Negroes move from the center toward the city limits or establish suburban communities of their own. In Columbia, not nearly so many Negroes live within half a mile of the courthouse now as 20 years ago. Colored domestic servants only in the rarest instances now live in cottages or cabins on the premises of employers.

In Charleston, the movement of Negroes from the white districts has been marked in recent years. For a long time after the Confederate war they occupied certain streets south of Broad street in numbers, the owners of the houses having lost their fortunes. Some of these groups of old houses gave shelter to dozens and even hundreds of Negro families and, less than a dozen years ago, were slums of the worst description. Some of them were within a stone's throw of mansions and separated from them only by brick walls. Nearly all of them have been cleaned out, the Negroes going to the outskirts of the city, a change partly accounted for by increasing white population. The squalid quarters in the heart of the town changed hands and were improved.

In this part of the South segregation ordinances have not been needed. Whatever problem, if any, existed has quietly solved itself.

Segregation – 1927

Tennessee

WANT WHITES ONLY.

Lauderdale Civic Club Plans to Keep Section Clear.

With the avowed purpose of keeping its neighborhood white and resisting the encroachment of negroes into their section, the Lauderdale Civic Club will meet in the auditorium of the school tonight at 7:30 o'clock to reorganize.

Chas. W. Miller, elected president last week, will be installed. Others elected at that time are Mrs. A. E. French, first vice-president; Mrs. F. T. Poston, secretary, and S. S. Parks, treasurer.

Five vice-presidents and chairmen of the various committees will be named tonight.

The Parent-Teacher Association of Lauderdale school celebrated "Fathers' Night" last night with a large attendance.

NEGRO WOMAN WINS.

Is Given Judgment of $1,000 Against Realtor.

Judgment for $1,000, the down payment on property at 967-69 Greenwood Street, was granted Artridge Ford, negro woman, against John W. Pumphries, realtor, yesterday by a jury in first chancery court.

Pumphries sold the Ford woman the property, but residents in the neighborhood objected so strongly to a negro inhabitant that she was forced to move, she stated. The jury held that the realtor had misrepresented facts to the woman, in that he had told her the district was occupied solely by negroes. Attorney Hal Buchanan was counsel for the Ford woman, while P. H. Phelan, Jr., represented Pumphries.

Segregation-1927

Texas.

News
Dallas, Tex.

FEB 1927

Committee Asks City to Afford Negroes Better Home Zones

"Give negro citizens opportunity to own their own homes and to develop their neighborhoods with the same sort of public improvements afforded to the better residential districts for white people and there will be no problem of race segregation in Dallas or anywhere else in the South," was the summarized view of a committee of negro residents who called on Finance Commissioner John C. Harris at the City Hall Wednesday.

The committee, composed of the Rev. P. Thomas, W. M. Moore, Dr. W. K. Flowers, T. B. Madison and W. E. Clark, spoke on behalf of seven negro organizations in Dallas, asking Mr. Harris as to what his attitude would be if elected as Mayor, and advancing suggestions for improvement of the city's interracial relations.

It was suggested by spokesmen for the group that if negro residential areas were given sewer lines, paved streets, lighting, parks and similar utilities and conveniences enjoyed by white residential sections that negroes would be glad to live apart from their white neighbors; in fact, would prefer to do so.

There was an intimation that negroes should be protected in their investments in homes and in public improvements they may pay for, against white men who would force them into other sections if growth of the city or other factors make it seem profitable to exploit their race.

Mr. Harris said it was and would be the city's policy so far as he was concerned, to lend every aid to the negro citizenship in development of their own civic welfare, with a fair share of public expenditures to benefit their sections of the city.

TEXAS WOULD POINT THE WAY TO STATEWIDE SEGREGATION

On page one of this issue we reproduce what will, with a few changes, be the text of a segregation ordinance which will be introduced into the present session of the Texas Legislature. It is similar in wording to the now famous New Orleans ordinance and it would reduce the life of all Negroes in every town in the state to a Ghetto section regulated solely by the municipalities themselves. Much confidence in the ability of this law to stand the test of Court proceedure is had by its sponsors and much attention has been [illegible] the creation of such an instrument during the past ten or twelve years.

And the fact that there has been such consistent effort on the part of the proponents of such measures should cause a deep realization on the part of Negroes that if they do not wish to live forever and eternally under such restrictions, unfair in their very conception, there must be instant action backed by such determination that the passage of many years and constant failures to break the measure will not deter them from the struggle against it. It is a regrettable thing that there is such necessity for action in this time when the energies of all should be bent upon the development of the mutual interests which are the common possession of the two races. It should happen that the trend of the races toward more amicable relations would be sufficient guarantee to those who seek peacable development of the southland, of the security of their "superiority" without the resort to the concerted action against an almost powerless minority in the matter of places in which they should live. But that is not the case and the minority now faces, at least in Texas, and soon it will be more generally true, the necessity of fighting with every known weapon against a thing which will eternally damn our children and begger our civic chances.

It is probable that there are many who are well disposed toward the Negro who cannot understand his complete abhorrence of any measure like this one. They feel that the matter of segregation should be more or less taken as a matter of course and that the operation of economic laws will take care of all of the situations which arise. But they cannot place themselves in the position of those who are forced to live in unworthy places, in pesilential places, in shacks of homes without opportunity to move elsewhere. They cannot visualize the condition which all Negroes face of being exploited in the matter of decent homesites nor can they conceive of the premium which members of the race must pay for the common comforts of decent homes. And were these conditions not the fact, the very necessity of any class of citizens being forced by pressure brought to bear by prejudice into a living condition selected by others than themselves would be distasteful enough to warrant any sort of effort to avoid it.

There are no words with which to describe the sort of resentment which members of the race feel at this move on the part of the organized "city planners." True True there is little that can be done in the face of a Legislature which is elected solely by those who would place this law upon the statute books. But a race which has successfully withstood three hundred years of the sort of treatment which American has ladled out to Negroes under the guise of decent government and survived may be counted upon to be hopeful under one more blow and to have the patience to hold out and the courage to fight even against odds as great as these.

Texas.

Dallas, Tex.

1-29-27

NEW YORK, JAN. 14—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, has received from J. W. Rice of the Dallas Express, a report showing that on the basis of the victory against segregation by city ordinance or state law, won by the N. A. A. C. P. before the Supreme Court in the Louisville Case of 1917, a segregation ordinance recently enacted by the City of Dallas, Texas, has been declared unconstitutional by the Texas Fifth Court of Civil Appeals.

This makes the third city segregation ordinance within the last year to be outlawed on the basis of the Louisville victory of ten years ago, the other two victories having been won in Norfolk and Indianapolis. Still another case hinging on the Louisville decision has arisen in New Orleans and is pending before the Supreme Court.

The case according to the Dallas Express, arose from the desire of a white corporation "to open up a new addition for Negroes in a district which, heretofore, by a joint agreement, according to report, has been designated as white."

According to report, the City of Dallas intends to carry the case before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Rice in his letter to the N. A. A. C. P. adds:

"Three years prior to the present case," reports Mr. Rice, "a case involving this issue arose in a section of the city presumably Negro but declared white at the instance of white property owners. A Negro was tried and fined and a group of Negroes at once raised $1,500 for defense and employed attorneys. City officials never brought the case to trial and the tenant was never forced to move.

"It might be of interest to the Association to know that another attempt is being made to draft a state-wide segregation ordinance and the representatives are being approached for their views on the question. The measure is one in five which have to do with city planning. It appears likely to raise a formidable question which will be state-wide in its extent."

Commenting on the above report, James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. said: "The National Office will follow these developments closely. Meantime, it becomes more and more clear that in establishing the precedent laid down ten years ago through the Louisville Case, the N. A. A. C. P created a weapon which can be effectively used by colored people in any city or state to defeat segregation enactments."

Afro-American
1-22-27
Baltimore, Md.

New York City.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, has received from J. W. Rice of the Dallas Express, a report showing that on the basis of the victory against segregation by city ordinance or state law, won by the N. A. A. C. P. before the Supreme Court in the Louisville case of 1917, a segregation ordinance recently enacted by the city of Dallas, Texas, has been declared unconstitutional by the Texas Fifth Court of Civil Appeals.

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Informer
1-22-27
Houston, Texas

NEW COLOR LINE BILL HITS TEXAS

Gov. Dan Moody Signs Measure Passed By Legislature Upholding Segregation in Cities

AUSTIN, Tex., Mar. 30—Governor Dan Moody, who recently succeeded the humanistic Gov. (Ma.) Ferguson, and has created much dislike among the colored citizens of the state, has stirred up further animosity by his action here Friday in sponsoring a segregation act that will effect the entire Lone Star State.

Bill Passed By Legislature

Governor Moody reluctantly signed the bill recently passed by the legislature calling for the segregation of colored and white persons in the larger cities of the state. The measure calls for segregation thru the creation of districts. Colored Americans are considering the validity of the measure in face of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the New Orleans segregation case. In its decision the court declared the restriction of the members of one race from a neighborhood by the members of another race unconstitutional.

Favors Disfranchisement

The measure signed by Gov. Moody was sponsored by the Dallas delegation, and is one of the city planning and zoning bills.

Following the Supreme Court's recent decision invalidating the disfranchisement of colored voters in Texas, Governor Moody expressed his favor of a new bill to evade the decision and continue to ban colored voters from the polls in Texas.

Chicago Defender
4-2-27

THE TASK WHICH IS SURE TO FACE THE NEGROES OF TEXAS

News dispatches indicate that the five measures which are being sponsored by The Kessler Plan Association and the Civic Plan Commission are meeting with ready response from many of the cities of the state. These five measures are to be included in a new proposal for a law which will be presented to the next Legislature. The Express views four of the measures in a very favorable light but it can foresee nothing but ill in the one which has to do with granting to each city the right to limit the residential districts of the two races.

Had it been true in times past that the housing needs of Negroes had been given the proper amount of consideration in the planning of the various cities of the state and were it true that the districts in which they live were filled with the ordinarily decent surroundings which make for comfort and decent living, there would probably be no reason for the feeling that such a measure made into a law of the state would work hardship on a people already cursed by the most miserable of surroundings. But the history of the whole south in the matter of the housing of Negroes is one of misery and squalor. Unhealthy sections; breeding places for all manner of disease; unsightly houses for which exorbitant rentals are charged; insanitation; poor streets; poor sidewalks and crowding all are characteristic of the sections of southern cities which, whether by law or not, have been the only places available for the housing of Negroes. These conditions are proof of a state of mind in regard to the needs of Negroes which does not argue for any sort of complacency of mind when a law to restrict their districting further is considered. And the constant friction which has resulted when Negroes have sought better places of residence is proof enough that there is reason for alarm when such measures are proposed.

As The Express views it, there is a tremendous task ahead of the Negroes of the state in regard to their housing and residential locations and now that there is time for careful consideration and preparation for it, the attention of all thinking members should be turned to the proposition. The fight against it should be begun now and there should be no hesitancy in the beginning. Civic organizations should be formed in every city and the authorities made to realize that the thinking members of the race are aware of the dangers attending such a course. They should be importuned and urged to think carefully before committing themselves to such a course and should this fail, preparation should be made at once for the testing of the law in the courts of the land with a view to taking the case finally to the Supreme Court of the land where its relation to the Constitutional provisions for citizens of this country could be determined. Segregation is a discriminatory thing and there are few if any favorable aspects which it possesses. So far, The Express has found none of the favorable things which some claim are in it and certainly, the experience with it of Negroes in the South has not been a joyful one. In the opinion of The Express, there should be no hesitancy on the part of members of the race in getting ready for the task of thwarting this statewide law of segregation which is being proposed.

HERE IS THE NEW "COURT PROOF SEGREGATION MEASURE" WHICH MAY SOON BECOME A TEXAS LAW.

(EDITOR'S NOTE)—The following is an exact copy of the new segregation measure which a few changes, will be presented to the Texas Legislature in an attempt to effect statewide segregation by enacting it into state law. It is modelled after the new famous New Orleans Segregation Ordinance and it is claimed by its supporters that it is "court proof." It is being foisted off on many of the cities of the state as one of five "City enabling acts" and its chief promoters are THE DALLAS KESSLER PLAN COMMISSION AND THE CITY PLAN ASSOCIATION. At a meeting in Dallas two weeks ago representatives of several of the leading cities of the state endorsed and completely ratified the measure and pledged it their complete support. If passed IT WILL REDUCE NEGRO HOME LIFE IN EVERY CITY IN TEXAS TO ANY DISTRICT WHICH THE CITY DESIGNATES. THE ACTUAL CONDITION A FEW YEARS HENCE WHEN NEGRO POPULATION INCREASES MAY EASILY BE IMAGINED IN THE LIGHT OF THE PRESENT DAY SITUATION IN THE AVERAGE TEXAS CITY WHERE THE REFUSED AND SWAPY LANDS, WITHOUT SEWERAGE IN THE MAJORITY OF CASES, INNOCENT OF SIDEWALKS AND PAVED STREETS IS BY COMMON AGREEMENT, SET ASIDE FOR NEGRO HABITATION. The following is the law as it is now being circulated throughout the state:

PROPOSED SEGREGATION ACT

An Act Relative to White and Negro Communities, in Municipalities, To Foster a Separation of White and Negro Residence Communities in the Interest of Peace, Safety and Welfare, Fixing a Penalty and Declaring an Emergency.

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS: That the various municipalities of this State shall have the right to withhold building permits to such firms, corporations, individual or individuals as seek to build or construct a house to be occupied by white people in a negro community inhabited principally by negro people; and that it shall hereafter be unlawful for any white person to establish a home or residence on any property located in a negro community inhabited principally by negro people, or for any negro to establish a home or residence on any property located in any white community inhabited principally by white people, except on the written consent of a majority of those belonging to the opposite race inhabiting such community of such municipality, the aforesaid written consent to be first filed with the mayor of such municipality before the building permit shall be issued or before the person shall establishd the home or residence.

SECTION 2. That the term "negro community" and "white community" as used in this act shall be taken and held to mean and embrace every residence fronting on either side of the street within three hundred feet of the location of the property involved, measuring along the middle of the streets in any and all directions.

SECTION 3. Any firm, corporation or individual violating the provisions of this Act by building or constructing such house or houses without a permit from the municipality where located, or any person establishing a home-residence in violation of this Act, upon conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not exceeding $100.00 or be imprisoned not exceeding ninety days, or both such fine and such imprisonment; and each seven days residence in any community in contravention of this act shall constitute a separate and distinct offense; and moreover, the municipality shall have the right to cause said building to be removed and destroyed.

SECTION 4. That if any part or portion of this act shall be declared void that it shall not affect the remainder of the act.

Aditional copies may be had at the Kessler Plan Association, Chamber of Commerce Building, Dallas, Texas.

TEXAS JIM-CROW RESIDENCE LAW GETS CHIEF'S O.K.

Gov. Moody Signs Vicious Law Providing For Jim-Crow Residence Measures

AUSTIN, Texas, April 6—Subsequent to the "white primary" victory won by citizens of color in this state when Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision which destroyed the ban prohibiting colored voters from participating in the Democratic primaries in Texas, Governor Dan Moody signed a bill Friday, recently passed by the legislature calling for the segregation of white and colored citizens in the larger cities of the state.

Districts Created

The measure calls for setting off each city in districts. Citizens are already considering validity of this law since the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the New Orleans segregation case. The decision of the court in that instance declared the restriction of members of one race from a neighborhood by the members of another race is unconstitutional.

According to reports, Gov. Moody expressed his favor to the new bill in an effort to evade the recent disfranchisement decision and by that means continue to ban colored voters from the polls in Texas.

Segregation - 1927

Texas.

JOURNAL
DALLAS, TEX.
SEP 10 1927

SEGREGATION ENFORCEMENT IS DELAYED

CITY AGREES TO HOLD UP ACTION PENDING APPEAL.

Dallas was without race segregation ordinances Saturday as a result of an agreement between representatives of the city and Judge Claude McCallum, that the city would not attempt enforcement of its latest ordinance on the subject pending the outcome of the appeal taken from the lower court's decision.

Commissioner of Fire and Police Parker, after a conference with City Attorney Collins Saturday, announced that his department will make no further efforts at this time to make arrests for violation of the ordinance.

According to his interpretation a truce between the parties in controversy has been put into effect until the upper courts can hand down a decision.

The controversy arose when negroes moved into a district in the neighborhood of Thomas avenue in violation of terms of a race segregation ordinance adopted by the city and based on an agreement between property owners that the territory would be reserved exclusively for white people.

The ordinances are mutual in the manner they are written, forbidding white persons to move into negro districts or negroes to move into white districts.

Police Patrol Block In Dallas Segregation Re

DALLAS, Tex. — Policemen, wit sawed off shot guns, patroled th 2600 block of Thomas avenue thi week, when white residents threaten ed violence against race tenants wh recently moved there. A circul warning the Negroes to move, was dis tributed in the neighborhood.

Texans Take Exception to Segregation

Dallas, Texas, Sept. 16.—Petition for an injunction to restrain the city from enforcing the segregation ordinance was filed recently in District Judge McCallum's court. Plaintiffs are Garner W. Brico, L. Grazier and Walter B. Hunt, owners of property on Thomas Ave., Fairmont and Colby Sts. W. J. Rutledge filed the petition for the property owners.

Judge McCallum entered an order directing the city to appear at 9 o'clock Friday morning and show cause why an injunction should not be issued. The ordinance provides that it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than $100 for each offense and each day shall be a separate offense, to breach the covenant made by property owners in the Thomas Ave. section regarding segregation. It is contended by the petitioners that these covenants are invalid because all property owners in the district did not join in making them; that there was no consideration save mutual promises and that the property owners who signed the covenants did so with the understanding that all property owners in the district were to sign the agreements.

DALLAS SEGREGATION CASE IN COURT

DALLAS, Tex. (PSN))— Petition for an injunction to restrain the city from enforcing the segregation ordinance was filed Tuesday in District Judge Claud McCallum's court.

Plaintiffs are Garner W. Brice, L. Grazier and Walter B. Hunt, owners of property on Thomas Avenue, Fairmont street and Colby street. W. J. Rutledge filed the petition for the property owners.

Judge McCallum entered an order directing the city to appear at 9 o'clock Friday morning and show cause why an injunction should not be issued. The ordinance provides that it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than $100 for each offense and each day shall be a separate offense, to breach the covenant made by property owners in the Thomas Avenue section regarding segregation. It is contended by the petitioners that these covenants are invalid because all property owners in the district did not join in making them; that there was no consideration save mutual promises and that the property owners who signed the covenant did so with the understanding that all property owners in the district were to sign the agreements.

JOURNAL
DALLAS, TEX.
AUG 10 1927

SEGREGATION ORDINANCE COMES FIRST.

THE progress to the stage of a first reading by the City Commission of an ordinance providing for race segregation in Dallas, under agreement between the races and subject to police control, marks at least one definite approach toward employment of the authority granted to Texas cities in the six new enabling acts.

This segregation ordinance is referred to as an important experiment. Perhaps it is something better than that, since it calls for understanding between the races on the matter of property restrictions, and with such understanding reached enforcement of the ordinance should not be difficult. But if it be only an important experiment it is very much worth the making. Its object is to promote and maintain peace in a community, and that condition should be as greatly desired by one race as by another. The security of the individual is involved as well as the stability of property values. Both ends are surely worthy of attainment by such well considered means as a wisely shaped ordinance will be.

It is to be hoped that the city will move with sureness toward adaptation of the other enabling acts to the needs of Dallas. The persisting question as to whether an amendment of the charter will be necessary to insure conformity with the enabling acts should be threshed out to an early decision. When that decision is reached, little time should be lost in doing what the enabling acts give authority to do.

JOURNAL
DALLAS, TEX.
AUG 10 1927

THOMAS AVENUE RESIDENTS EAGER ENFORCE COLOR LINE.

White residents of Thomas avenue are anxious for enforcement of the new segregation ordinance, they told the City Commission Wednesday.

H. H. Nelms, 2508 Thomas avenue, said two families of negroes were moved into the 2600 block of Thomas avenue Tuesday, and that white residents of the district feared others would be allowed to take up residence there.

DALLAS, TEX.
News
SEP 9 1927

Clinic for Negroes On Thomas Opposed

The erection of a clinic for negroes in the 3300 block on Thomas avenue is protested against in a petition filed with the City Commission Thursday by a number of white residents of that neighborhood. The clinic building, it is proposed, would be used by negro physicians for an office structure.

The commission voted to withhold a permit for the building pending a public hearing to be held Wednesday morning, Sept. 14.

The city will not take action to enforce its race segregation ordinance, it was also announced, until such time as the Court of Civil Appeals acts on the test case now sent up to it from Judge Claude McCallum's District Court.

Segregation - 1927

TEXAS.

TIMES

Dallas Tex

FEB 18 1927

FIRE BOMB THROWN ON NEGRO'S PORCH IN RACE WAR ZONE

Racial trouble, which has been smouldering in the 2300 block on Caddo street for several months flared up again early Friday morning with a second attempt within two days to burn a residence occupied by negroes.

An incendiary bomb, made of gunpowder, a dynamite cap and oil-soaked rags, was hurled upon the front porch of Mose Steven-

water he ran to the porch and found the blazing bundle of rags.

John Darnell and Robert Alexander, policemen, and Rod Gambrell, assistant fire chief, who were informed of the attempt, conducted an investigation and brought fragments of the bomb to the city hall for examination.

Police declare the incindarism in the neighborhood appears to have resulted from bitter feeling against negroes who have recently moved into the street.

Thursday Attempt.

The first incendiary attempt in the neighborhood was made Thursday morning at a vacant house directly across the street from Stevenson's home, police assert. Firemen extinguished the blaze before serious damage was done.

For several years litigation has been under way to prevent negroes from buying or renting property in the vicinity.

No one was seen near Stevenson's house Friday morning, but tracks of an automobile which had been driven close to the curb were found. It is believed that the firebugs drove past the house and hurled the bomb onto the porch and speeded away.

Probe Started.

A thorough investigation of the matter is being made by police and investigators from the office of the fire marshal. Special officers may be assigned to watch the houses in the block to prevent further incendiarism.

Chief Gambrell said Friday morning that had the bomb been thrown earlier in the night a serious fire probably would have resulted because of the high wind.

The fact that Stevenson was awake and heard the explosion prevented the fire from getting a good start.

Corcorans Have a Son.

A son was born to Mrs. W. J. Corcoran, wife of the manager of the A. Y. McDonald Manufacturing company, at Mercy hospital yesterday. The Corcorans reside at 4218 Sheridan drive.

TIMES HERALD
DALLAS, TEX.

MAR 30 1927

WHITES ASK COLOR LINE

SOUTH DALLASITES PROTEST INVASION OF NEGRO RENTERS

Property owners, two hundred strong, residing on Pennsylvania, Wall and Peabody streets in the neighborhood of Forest and Pennsylvania, submitted a protest to the city commission Wednesday against negroes being permitted to rent property in this area.

George B. Latham, appearing for a number of the property owners, declared that one real estate man had announced his intention of converting his property in this vicinity into negro home sites.

"We have taken the matter up with a number of the negro renters who say that they will not occupy the rental property if the white people are opposed," Mr. Latham declared.

Mayor Louis Blaylock directed that the petition be referred to City Attorney James J. Collins, but expressed opinion that unless the white and negro residents signed property deed agreements it would be impossible for the city to intervene.

Segregation ordinances of the city, where all white and negro property owners affected sign an agreement to the segregation, and establish such agreements in land deeds, will meet court tests, and this form of agreement was urged by the city officials.

DALLAS, TEX.

News

MAR 31 1927

Injunction Barring Negroes to Be Sought

More than 150 property owners on Wall street, Forest avenue, Pennsylvania avenue and vicinity Wednesday petitioned the City Commission to join with them in an injunction proceeding to restrain the infiltration of negro residents into territory alleged to be occupied practically altogether by white people. The commission took the matter under advisement, but due to a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court invalidating the Louisiana State segregation laws, it is the general view that no effective means can be found lawfully to prevent what is complained of by the petitioners.

WHITES DRIVE NEGROES FROM HOMES IN TEXAS

Riot And Lynching Are Feared As Mobs Visit Houses and Tell Dwellers To Leave In Twenty-Four Hours

AMARILLO, TEX., July 13.—With threats made against their lives by whites, colored American families are fleeing this section. The slaying of a white man caused the upraising of the whites against the colored citizens the blame for the crime having been placed upon members of the race.

Negro families were reported hurriedly leaving Alanreed in the eastern part of the Panhandle as the result of organized efforts to drive them out.

At McLean families left after gangs appeared at their homes and gave them 24 hours to get out. At Wellington, colored families were also menanced and fled.

A lynching riot is eminent it was reported, following the finding of the bodies of the slain member of a white family in their cabin. Blame for the crime was fixed upon colored persons living in the vicinity.

A large number of Negroes were arrested and subjected to all sorts of tortures in an effort to force them to confess that they committed the crime.

JOURNAL
DALLAS, TEX.
JUL 30 1927

ASSIGN POLICE TO THOMAS AVENUE

Police, armed with sawed-off shotguns, were stationed on Thomas avenue Friday night after a delegation of negroes called at police headquarters Friday afternoon and reported they had been threatened because of moving into the 2600 block on Thomas. Until several weeks ago this block was the color line on Thomas, the negro population living in the 2700 block and east of that point to Caddo and white people living in the 2600 block and west. Recently several negro families moved into the 2600 block.

Circulars were distributed Friday, warning negroes to move before Friday midnight or they would be removed, the negroes told police.

Three officers, Plainclothesmen Tedford and Garrison and Detective Roberts, with sawed-off shotguns, were sent to the neighborhood to spend the night.

The officers reported that no violence or indication of violence occurred during the night.

DALLAS, TEX.

News

AUG 6 1927

To Enforce Agreements On Race Segregation

Police power will be invoked to see that agreements among property owners for race segregation are enforced, Police Commissioner Clarnce S. Parker said Friday. Certain territories in the city are segregated in this fashion by agreements written into the deeds of the property.

Whether a recent enabling act passed by the Legislature to legalize this form of race segregation is now effective in Dallas or must wait on a charter change is the question being studied by City Attorney J. J. Collins. In the meantime, however, the Police Commissioner has ordered enforcement of the agreements.

A committee composed of leaders of both the white and negro races to attempt peaceful settlements of infringements of such agreements will be named shortly by Commissioner Parker.

DALLAS, TEX.

News

AUG 4 1927

New Race Segregation Ordinance Planned

A method of control of racial conflicts in home owning sections of the city was proposed by City Attorney J. J. Collins Wednesday, following a plea by a group or citizens from the territory between and around McKinney avenue, Trinidad, Thomas and State streets that encroachment by negroes into white territory be stopped.

H. J. Flake headed the group of protestants at the City Commission meeting. He said that despite an agreement entered into several months ago, about two blocks of the zoned territory has been invaded by the negroes.

Mr. Collins promised to draw up an ordinance which would give the city power to enforce such voluntary agreements entered into by those affected. He said that because such agreements may be entered into by negroes as well as whites, he thought the courts would sustain it on its impartiality

Segregation-1927

Texas.

TIMES

Dallas, Tex

FEB 15 1927

NEGROES MAY HAVE MEETING TO HEAR DISTRICTING BILL

Negroes of Dallas may call a mass meeting in the immediate future for discussion and possible indorsement of the racial districting bill now before the Fortieth Texas legislature, and being backed strongly by the Kessler Plan association of Dallas, as a result of a meeting of representatives from improvement leagues of the city interested in passage of the measure in the association headquarters, Chamber of Commerce building, Monday night. Arthur J. Reinhart, who drafted the bill, explained the workings and general idea of the bill.

Representatives from two negro improvement leagues, who were in attendance at the meeting, expressed approval with the measure following Mr. Reinhardt's explanation, and asked that a mass meeting might be called in order to have Mr. Reinhart explain the measure to all the negroes of the city.

"Negroes of Dallas have been under the impression that the measure was aimed at them for no good," the president of the Shilo Improvement league declared at the end of the meeting. "I, myself, came here under the impression that the bill was detrimental to the welfare of the negroes of the city, but since Mr. Rinehart's explanation, I am heartily in support of the measure, and would like to have the bill explained before a mass meeting of the black citizens of this city."

BOMB NEGROES' HOMES TWICE IN DALLAS, TEX.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 23—The second attempt in two days to burn houses in which colored persons live was made Friday, when a blazing bomb was thrown into the home of Mose Stevenson. A home across the street from Stevensons home was fired Thursday. The attempts are believed to be plans to frighten Negroes from the neighborhood.

Stevenson was awake when the bomb was thrown Friday and extinguished it with a bucket of water. The bomb was made of powder dynamite and oil-soaked rags wrapped with heavy cord.

EFFORTS OF POLICE DEPARTMENT AND PROBE OF GRAND JURY PROVE FUTILE IN BOMBING CASE OF LAST FRIDAY. PLACE POLICE GUARDS OVER "TROUBLE" AREA ON CADDO STREET. FRAGMENTS EXAMINED

No clue has been found of the firebugs who, last Friday morning, threw a bomb composed of incindiary material on the porch of Mr. Moses Stevenson, in the 2300 block on Caddo Street. It is believed that the act was the out-come of the racial troubles which have characterized the neighborhood for the past few years. This is the second of such attempts within the past few months. Immediately upon receiving news of the occurrence, members of the police department went out to the scene and gathered fragments of the bomb and took them to the City Hall for examination. An investigation was carried on by the county officers also but no result.

The bomb, made of gun-powder, a dynamite cap and oil-soaked rags, was hurled upon the front porch of Stevenson's home, at 4:30 o'clock, by firebugs of unknown identity.

Go to press

The bomb exploded, spreading flames over the porch. Stevenson, who happened to be up at the time, dashed water on the blaze and called the fire department. Little damage was done.

2-26-27

Stevenson said he heard a noise on the front porch which sounded like the discharge of a fire-cracker. A moment later flames burst out. Seizing a bucket of water he ran to the porch and found the blazing bundle or rags.

John Darnell and Robert Alexander, policemen, and Rod Gambrell, assistant fire chief, who were informed of the attempt, conducted an investigation and brought fragments of the bomb to the city hall for examination.

Police declare the incindarism in the neighborhood appears to have resulted from bitter feeling against Negroes who have recently moved into the street.

Thursday Attempt

Dallas, Texas

The first incendiary attempt in the neighborhood was made Thursday morning at a vacant house directly across the street from Stevenson's home, police assert. Firemen extinguished the blaze before serious damage was done.

For several years litigation has been under way to prevent Negroes from buying or renting property in the vicinity.

No one was seen near Stevenson's house Friday morning, but tracks of an automobile which had been driven close to the curb were found. It is believed that the firebugs drove past the house and hurled thebomb onto the porch and speeded away.

Special officers may be assigned to watch the houses in the block to prevent further incendiarism.

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TEX. ES A SE GATED HOUSING LAW

Herald Common Wealth

Austin, Tex.—Negroes and whites may not live in the same part of a town, according to a bill which went to Governor Moody for his signature.

3-10-27

The bill authorizes cities to pass ordinances providing for withholding from white people permits to build dwellings in communities inhabited by Negroes, and withholding building permits from Negroes who would establish homes on property in any community inhabited by white people.

Baltimore, Md.

The United States Supreme Court ruled a few days ago that segregation such as that proposed was unconstitutional, the case adjudicated concerning New Orleans.

SECOND ATTEMPT TO BOMB STEVENSON HOME FAILS. SHOOTS AT FLEEING CAR

Aroused by the noise of a falling by the bomb on the porch in the early hours of the morning but the flames were extinguished before they had opportunity to do much damage. At that time the police department and the Grand Jury made an investigation and for a time had special policemen to patrol the district but no arrests were made. It is claimed that the attempts to destroy the home have come as the result of the racial troubles which have characterized the neighborhood for several months and that intended to Intimidate those who have purchased homes in the neighborhood. Caddo street is the extreme boundary of the Negro

Is Second Attempt to Destroy Home

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Segregation-1927
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Chicago Tribune 2-23-27
Kansas City Mo.

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CHICAGO, Ill., March 5—(ANP)—Shall Black dead have a resting-place in Cook County? Undertakers, ministers of Chicago, and officials of the Burr Oak Cemetery Association are asking that question, as well as the general public on the South Side which has seen a steady encroachment on its privileges of living and enjoyment of life and now finds the hand of restriction placed upon the spot in which they shall sleep the long sleep after they die.

The first funeral scheduled for Burr Oak, the new cemetery owned by Colored people, located at 127th and 44th Avenues, that of James Nimmer, 4637 Federal Street, was halted Wednesday by a band of seventy-five farmers and laborers and their wives, headed by depty sheriff, Carl J. Carlstrom, who served President W. Louie Davis of the Cemetery Association with a writ of injunction issued by Judge Francis Wilson of the Circuit Court in which the burial of the Colored youth was described as a nuisance.

Two grave diggers had proceeded to the ground, a beautiful rolling forty acres, which has been purchased outright by the Burr Oak Cemetery Association, and where they plan to develop a burial ground deluxe. They dug the grave and as they finished their labors, were arrested and carried to Blue Island, where they were charged with trespass, a technical charge which was dismissed. An hour or two later the funeral cortege, comprising a hearse and seven cars carrying the mourners and officials of the association, including President Davis, Secretary W. Ellis Stewart, James Jones, and E. H. Carry, rolled up to the ground, preceded and flanked by motor cycle policemen of the county highway force, who were on hand as a protection to the funeral party. The writ was then presented.

"Of course, this is a high-handed bit of procedure, said Secretary Stewart. We own this plot of ground This district is now a duly annexed portion of the City of Chicago. We are not only within our rights but we will win this fight legally and emphatically. We deserve the privilege of having a park of beauty in which to rest our dead, as well as any other group."

The farmers gathered by the side of the road were a motley looking lot but were not unfriendly in their attitude. They evidently were surprised by the calibre of the funeral party and were distinctly awed by the force which accompanied the body. The matter is to be taken to court and thrashed out at once. Rumors abound that the Lincoln Cemetery, white, for Colored in the same district, the only decent burial ground which will accept Colored bodies in the Chicago district resents the disturbance of their monopoly which the Burr Oak plot will cause and that they are fomenting the trouble.

SEGREGATION AND BOMB THROWING

The Caddo Street neighborhood, for a long time the place of more than a little dispute as to whether or not Negroes should be allowed to maintain homes there, was the scene last week of another overt act which, if successful, would have resulted in loss of property or life. A firebomb was thrown on the porch of a Negro resident and only his prompt action kept him from losing his household effects and probably his life and that of his family. The police department sent officers to the scene and the grand jury began an investigation of the occurrence. But as yet, no arrests have been made.

The Express always regrets, as does every member of the race, any overt act of this sort and more than that, the occurrence of anything which tends to mar the peaceful occupation of homes by any family of whatever race it may be. For so many years Negroes have experienced the torture of soul which has come from lack of security that they are in fine position to feel the hardships of any group similar to themselves. It seldom even happens that it is called on to extend such sympathy to others; for it seldom ever happens that other groups have such experiences in the matter of maintaining decent homes. Others may buy or rent homes in places where there are the ordinary conveniences and live in security. Negroes cannot, except in the rarest of cases. But should that be the case? Should the moving of a Negro family into a district, allowedly Negro though abutting a white district, be the signal for the beginning of such persecutions as have been under gone by the residents of the Caddo Street district?

The Express maintains that it should be so and that the commission of every overt act of the sort as was the one of last week, should be closely followed by such diligence on the part of police officers and the general public as well that it would be definitely understood by those disposed to commit such acts, that it was extremely dangerous. Segregation ordinances in Dallas are more than just "on the books." They operate in no uncertain way and Negroes MUST abide by their decrees. Yet, in this case, even the abiding by the dictates of the law has not been any guarantee of the safety of Negro homes and their persons. It is more than just unfortunate. It is deplorable and the blame is to be laid at the door of Dallas as a whole. Men become desperate when the safety of their homes and their families are involved and there is no guarantee in any case and at any time that overt acts do not beget other such acts in retribution when there is no guarantee that there is safety in other sources. Nor could anything else be expected. True, there would be nothing gained in the commission of such acts under present conditions, but even that consideration, with the individuals involved, would make little difference.

So far, there has been little of such happening. But more than once this neighborhood has been the scene of bomb throwing and attempts at arson on Negro homes. No arrests have ever been made in the knowledge of this paper and no prosecutions have followed and naturally these acts continue. It would seem the natural thing to presume that if these persons who are living in that neighborhood have violated no city statute, no state law in moving into the places where they now reside, they should be guaranteed protection even if it were necessary to place special officers in the district to police it at regular intervals. The peace of those who have invested in places of residence for themselves and their families with the intention of doing their share to live decently and to help, as far as they are able, in the progress of this city along orderly lines, should be worth such consideration by city officials as would guarantee their safety. If they are violators of any law, they should be removed. If they are not, they should be protected. It should happen that this view would be taken by those of our officials who have the task of law enforcement in hand.

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The Express last week called attention to the need for the complete protection of every citizen who was attempting to lawfully live a life of decency and uprightness. It took occasion to state that if no law had been broken by Stevenson and his family, he should be guaranteed effective protection even though the placing of police guards about the house were found necessary. Evidently some such action will be found necessary if this family is to be protected and the peace of that neighborhood maintained. And the fact that on this occasion Stevenson fired several ...ts at the receeding machine should serve to make more ... need. The Express states the case mildly when ... that overt acts beget like acts and that there is ... Dallas or to any of the individuals involved in ...s. But they are inescapable so long as vandals like those who are attempting to destroy the property of that man and the lives of the members of his family are allowed full opportunity to do that and he is rather forced to protect himself.

It would have been highly unfortunate should that bomb have exploded on that porch and killed the inmates of that home. It would have been unfortunate for the whole city should one of the inmates of that bomb carrying car have been killed by one of the shots fired by Stevenson.

There can be no doubt about the whole thing. Reprisals would have been attempted. The lines would have been very definitely drawn all over that neighborhood. It would have occasioned comment from others in other neighbors similarly situated. The tenseness in the whole city would have been evident. In fact, the peace of the whole city would have been uselessly menaced because of the affair. This should not happen.

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T. SECC. AT BOMBING A ME

Not at all down-hearted a their first attempt at bomb ing the home of Moses Stevenson on Caddo Street, the par ties, evidently under contract to see the job well done mad another unsuccessful effort last Friday morning when they sped by the place in the darkness of the early morning and threw down another bomb on the porch. Only the fact that the cap flew off the bomb prevented a serious if not fatal occurrence. Again the police were called out but as yet have discovered nothing which would lead to an arrest of the guilty parties.

The Express last week called attention to the need for the complete protection of every citizen who was attempting to lawfully live a life of decency and uprightness. It took occasion to state that if no law had been broken by Stevenson and his family, he should be guaranteed effective protection even though the placing of police guards about the house were found necessary. Evidently some such action will be found necessary if this family is to be protected and the peace of that neighborhood maintained. And the fact that on this occasion Stevenson fired several shots at the receeding machine should serve to make more e need. The Express states the case mildly when that overt acts beget like acts and that there is o Dallas or to any of the individuals involved in s. But they are inescapable so long as vandals like those who are attempting to destroy the property of that man and the lives of the members of his family are allowed full opportunity to do that and he is rather forced to protect himself.

It would have been highly unfortunate should that bomb have exploded on that porch and killed the inmates of that nome. It would have been unfortunate for the whole city should one of the inmates of that bomb carrying car have been killed by one of the shots fired by Stevenson.

Segregation - 1927

Virginia.

RICHMOND
VIRGINIA

AUG 1 1927

PROTECT THESE NEGROES IN THEIR HOMES.

How can the ordinance committee endorse the requested change in the zoning act that would transfer Marshall street between Smith and Munford from a residential to a business classification? What earthly reason is there for doing so, other than that it fits in with the plans of a manufacturer?

West of Jefferson street, beyond the property of the Richmond Dairy Company, there are only three places of business on the whole of Marshall street east of Hancock. The street is wholly given over to the homes of colored people, many of them bought at much sacrifice. Why force them to move or to live next a factory, when there are abundant business sites in Richmond without encroaching on these humble home-owners? The argument that only one block is involved in the change is altogether by the mark: Open one square and those on both sides of it suffer. Open one block and the manufacturer who wants to build somewhere else on the street will have a precedent to cite in asking an amendment to the zoning ordinance.

If it were a white neighborhood that was affected, the committee would certainly reject the measure: the greater the reason therefore, for giving the same protection to Negroes who do not have the vote with which to protect themselves.